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# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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WHOLE NUMBER 1874.

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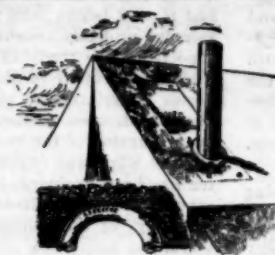
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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1899.

Gen. D. S. Stanley, acting president of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, announces that the annual reunion of the society will be held at Detroit Sept. 26 and 27 next. The last annual meeting was not held, owing to the absence of so many prominent members with the Army during the war with Spain.

The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury decides that the family of a soldier who died during the Spanish war while on his one or two months' furlough in anticipation of his discharge under order No. 130 of the War Department is not entitled to receive the one or two months' extra pay or any part thereof as provided by the act of March 3, 1899.

The trouble between Guatemala and Great Britain and Germany over the payment of debts may be the occasion for testing whether the Monroe doctrine is still doing business at the old stand. The Teuton and the Saxon are said to be ready to join in a naval demonstration to shake the little Central American republic out of its boots and incidentally some shekels out of its pockets.

The daily papers throughout the West are bestowing more than the usual amount of space and attention to the maneuvers of the Naval Reserves lately under drill and instruction on board the old Michigan at Put-in-Bay. A late issue of the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" devotes a full page, with illustrations, to the subject, and the interest shown in the matter is an earnest of the future success of naval affairs among the voters of the West.

Austria's Pension Bureau has been obliged to recognize polygamy in the Army. Since the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina many Mohammedans have become soldiers, and each one of these when he dies may leave several widows. A recent order settles the pension question thus: "In case a soldier leaves more than one legal widow the pension assigned to the widow shall be divided equally among all his widows who are entitled to be pensioned."

In lauding the bravery of the colored troops at San Juan hill, it was entirely unnecessary for the San Francisco "Chronicle" of July 2 to reflect upon the New York Volunteers by referring to the "wavering and quavering of the 71st New York upon that hill." The Volunteers did not "waver and quaver" on the hill for the simple reason that the hill had been taken long before they got there by the regulars. The famous 3d Battalion of Maj. Keck, which imaginative descriptions might lead one to believe went up the hill in a rain of bullets, never lost a man after leaving the trail at the foot.

The next retirement occurring in the Army of a high ranking officer will be that of Maj. Gen. Wm. R. Shafter, who retires on Oct. 16 next as a Brigadier, on account of age, having then reached 64 years of age. It is possible that he may be continued on duty, however, beyond that date if he elects, as a Major General of Volunteers, should the President conclude that there is further need of his services. Gen. Graham and Gen. Coppinger were both continued in service as Volunteer officers after they had been retired from the Regular Army on account of age.

Further examinations for appointment to the Marine Corps from civil life will be held in Washington the last of August, when a large number of candidates will appear in competition. There are yet between forty and fifty vacancies in the Corps which must be filled by the President from young men in civil life. The number of applicants is increased weekly, so that no difficulty may be anticipated in securing desirable material for the places. It may be well for aspirants to know that the mere filing of an application by no means guarantees an opportunity of being examined, and that selections of those who may appear before the Board are practically made by direction of the President. Considerable influence also is desirable in order to secure permission to be examined for appointment.

A military motor quadricycle is a feature of the automobile show in the old Deer Park at Richmond, Eng. It is driven by an automatic petroleum motor, and mounts a twenty-seven-pound automatic Maxim gun, capable of discharging 600 rounds per minute while traveling along at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The driver is protected by a bullet-proof steel shield of extreme lightness, while in front of him within easy reach he carries, on two specially designed trays, 1,000 rounds of ammunition in cases, each containing 100 cartridges. Should the machine be disabled, the gun can easily be taken from the car and mounted upon a tripod. The other day the operator sent his machine flying around the track at the maximum speed while he fired 100 rounds in volleys of ten at stationary objects. The experiment was witnessed by the Military Attachés of the Embassies of France, Germany and the United States, and by a large contingent from the British War Office.

By way of London comes the report that the feeling in Madrid against Americans is growing bitter on account of the Philippine prisoners, and the position of Americans at Madrid is unpleasant. When Mrs. Bellamy Storer, wife of the United States Minister, recently saw the

Queen Regent, the latter is reported to have said, with tears in her eyes: "What is past is past, and we can bear that, but the Americans ought to help us liberate our people who are held prisoners. The uncertainty as to their fate and sufferings is torturing their relatives and my whole unhappy country." All classes are now taking the matter up. Some letters from the prisoners have reached Madrid saying they number 7,000 and are in the most miserable condition, without sufficient clothing or food. National subscriptions are being organized to help them. The Spaniards say the Americans would not allow them to remain on the islands and rescue the prisoners, and that the Americans do not or cannot liberate them.

Brig. Gen. Ainsworth, of the Record and Pension Office, explains that there are no numbers 112 and 113 of the Records of the Rebellion series yet published. Under the management of a former compiler it was planned to stop the publication with No. 114. Two volumes are reserved for the index and any additional matter. Then it was found that an additional series was necessary, and it was begun with No. 114, the whole number of volumes probably reaching 131, and the last volume is expected to be ready in about a year. At one time it was the intention to dispense with Series II. and III., Series II. relating to prisoners of war. That idea was abandoned, upon further consideration. A tendency to overexpansion of the two latest series was overcome, the delayed work was expedited, and much superfluous matter has been excluded, both because it was proposed to republish matter already published, and because the "padding" of the volume would delay completion of the work.

A committee representing the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 9th U. S. Vol. Inf. (Immunized) have petitioned the President asking that they be continued in the service, and "that, at least, the line officers be Afro-Americans; that the avenue be left open in this regiment as in others that promotion for gallant and meritorious service may be recognized regardless of color." They append a letter from Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood addressed to their Colonel, in which he says: "I have always found your regiment to be efficient, well instructed and well disciplined, and that its services taken as a whole have been excellent and creditable. The work done by the officers of the regiment in the suppression of bandits during the last two months has been especially worthy of commendation. I desire to express my appreciation of your own untiring efforts to improve the condition and efficiency of your men and to look after their welfare, in which endeavors you have been very successful."

The New York "Times" says: "We have not for a long time encountered any statement upon public affairs more sickening than the announcement that ex-Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg was in Washington to present to the President certain candidates for appointments in the newly ordered volunteer regiments as having the 'endorsement' of the Republican 'organization' of this county, of which he is the chairman or equivalent official." Perhaps Mr. Quigg is responsible for some of the appointments from New York which no soldier would or should recommend. These appointments include an officer against whom charges were preferred to the Governor and to the War Department. For this appointment Gov. Roosevelt disclaims all responsibility, and he has called the attention of the War Department to this case. An excellent opportunity now offers to fill the new regiments with good material, and a serious responsibility will rest upon the War Department if it does not improve it.

In Augustus Thomas's beautiful drama of "Alabama," one of the characters points to a bird's nest in an old cannon's mouth as proof that the war is over. But the birds of progress may also build their nests in those brazen throats. The Chinese war was the gateway through which Japan takes a seat on an equality with the other powers of the world. The revised treaties with Japan, which were the outgrowth of the war, went into effect July 17. They resulted directly from the manifestation of intelligence, energy and progressiveness by the Japanese in the war. The old day when the Christian nations would refuse to trust to the fairness or learning of Japanese courts and when they insisted upon their subjects in Japan being tried by courts without the jurisdiction of that country has probably passed away forever. The cannon shots of the Chinese war seem to have opened the eyes of the nations to the honest purpose of the little island to reach the highest standards of civilization. To the old timers it seems only yesterday that Commo. Matthew E. Perry broke the insular isolation by show of force at her ports that was a great shock to the sleepy Oriental, but which he is now, no doubt, heartily grateful for.

It is gratifying to those who have confidence in the sound common sense of our Army officers, that most of the talking about the Philippines is done by individuals who have the least responsibility and have had the poorest opportunities for getting at the facts. While our returned Generals are keeping a discreet silence we are confronted every day with statements by Americans who proceed on their arrival on the Pacific coast from the Orient to diagnose the Philippine case at once and keep it up the entire way across the continent. Their opinions are so poorly formed that the consequence is a continual muddling of the public mind which is tossed back and forth like a tennis ball between official reports and

interviews. Among these talkers we find the Rev. C. H. Yatman, who is styled an "American missionary." Mr. Yatman may be a very estimable gentleman, but his antecedents have been such as to breed a liking for explosive and sensational statements. He has been classed out West among the revivalists of the "Boy preacher" school, in which accuracy of statement is not always to be looked for.

The proof test of about thirty-two 3.6-inch field mortars now being manufactured at Watervliet Arsenal will be held soon at Sandy Hook. They are not "practically the first of the kind turned out in this country," as one of the dailies has stated. These mortars are similar to ones now in use in the Philippines, and correspond to the field mortars already issued to several of the posts in the United States. Two of the 3.6-inch mortars were sent to the Philippines with the first expedition to the islands, and the reports of the action has shown that they have been highly satisfactory. They take the same size shell as is used in the 3.6-inch field guns used by Gen. Otis' army, and their great advantage is that they can be easily conveyed from place to place, either by dragging them on bamboo poles or conveying them on mule back. They are not in any sense a new departure, and the test at Sandy Hook is merely the final proof before sending the mortars to the Philippines, where it is proposed to supply about two dozen. Shells for these mortars will be of different designs. They will fire shrapnel and also a mine shell carrying a charge of explosive. It is thought that the thirty-two now under manufacture will be completed within the next ten days or two weeks, and as soon as the final test is completed they will be sent to San Francisco for transportation to Manila for use in the fall campaign.

We observe that the Army and Navy Club of Washington proposes to increase its income by admitting to membership various new classes, including members of the various societies of Sons, desirable civilians, etc., to the number of 125 in all. This is a doubtful expedient. There is danger of so diluting the professional element in a service club as to destroy its individuality, and thus make it less desirable to the class for which it is primarily intended. The fact that a man has an ancestor who had the good fortune to be born in a colonial or a revolutionary time and to take some part in the stirring events of his day, does not necessarily make a soldier of him or beget in him the characteristics of mind and the habits of thought which bring him into sympathy with soldiers. Not all of the men who wear a uniform are military men, though it will not do, of course, to question the uniform and the commission. But when these are not in evidence some other test than that of ancestry should be applied. It appears that the Army and Navy Club is still owing \$26,150 of the \$41,000 raised on a second mortgage, and this is due next year. So an effort is being made to refund the loan by persuading the holders, so far as possible, to accept a new bond for five years at five per cent. Members are invited to subscribe for the new bonds in sufficient amount to pay off the bondholders in full who are not willing to renew. As the club has been able to pay off an average of about five per cent. annually on these bonds during the past seven years, the loan should be a good one. The bonds are offered in denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$1,000.

The modest residents of the Capital city are blushing at the appearance of a statement by a New Yorker quoted in the "Times," to the effect that in Washington "Everybody is good looking. The old men are stately the young men handsome and the women both." The women are accustomed in rainy weather to hold their skirts higher than they do in New York. The hatless girl prevails here to an unprecedented degree. Unhatted she rides in electric cars, on bicycles and in carriages, and when in the last named she is invariably accompanied by a man with a silk hat. When hatless she is always otherwise perfectly costumed. One of the curiosities of the city is a horse car loaded to the foot boards with women only, all young and half of them standing. The motorman, who is the only person on board of the unimportant sex, looks as much out of place as a prize fighter on Cleopatra's barge. Everybody takes off his hat when a woman enters an elevator; the policemen are polite; the streets are broad and beautifully paved; flats are few, and renting one is an impressive ceremony compared to which the coronation of a Czar is an informal matter. You have to sign papers, furnish references, and take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. When you tell the natives of the simple and primitive customs of New York in the respect, they look at you suspiciously, and think you are a humorist or a confidence man. This observer heard that good cigars were to be had in Washington, but he was unable to verify the report. He discovered, however, that the saloons actually close at 12 o'clock.

An officer of the Navy, writing from abroad, says: "You see that the foreign papers have an eye on our service. They will have the wretched Sampson-Schlesinger business published and spread broadcast over the country. You deserve the thanks of every officer of the Navy for your article in the Journal of June 24. It is monstrous, this trying to prove through the public press that an officer of the Navy, and of high rank, too, is a liar. What have we come to? Is it not high time to call a halt in this disgraceful business? Those who are blind who cannot see how this is influencing public opinion against our Navy, at least over here, if not at home. I think it high time that more courts of inquiry and court martials should be ordered."



## GIVING ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE ENEMY.

We think that Gen. Henry made a mistake in giving encouragement to the meddlesome organization in Washington calling itself "The National Reform Bureau;" nor can we understand where the General finds the warrant in his military commission for endeavoring to develop "the American Sabbath" in Porto Rico, as the organ of this Bureau tells us he did do, by asking them to send him a Spanish translation of one of its pamphlets to distribute in the island. Who has authority, military or civil, for declaring what the American Sabbath is or should be?

The Sunday observances of our principal cities are very unlike those of New England, and a distinguished Episcopal clergyman of New York, Dr. Rainford, has gone so far as to recommend to his congregation to play golf in the afternoon of Sunday. Luther, the leader of the Protestant reformation, was accustomed to spend his Sunday afternoons in fiddling for the girls to dance on the village green, and Calvin, the apostle of orthodox theology, spent his Sunday afternoons in playing cards. We believe that Admiral Dewey's native State of Vermont still has on its statute book a law prescribing, under penalty of a fine, that no one shall "visit from house to house, except from motives of humanity or charity, or travel from midnight of Saturday to midnight of Sunday, or hold or attend any ball or dance or use any game, sport or play, or resort to any house of entertainment for amusement or recreation."

All these things forbidden in Vermont are part of the customary observances of a large proportion of the population of New York, Chicago, New Orleans and other American cities. Sunday travel is now common on the great railroads and steamboat lines and on local highways. Sunday newspapers, which were first issued during our Civil War to satisfy the insatiable craving for Army news, are now universally published.

All this goes to show that it is difficult to find any method of Sabbath observance so distinctively American that we can commend it to foreigners as such, and exact their observance of it. Regard for Sabbath observances is imposed upon our Army by Article 202 of the Regulations, but it is left to each officer to determine what is meant by the "orderly observance of the Sabbath" therein exacted. Local customs and prejudices are the controlling factor in determining Sabbath restrictions in the United States, and there would seem to be no good reason why they should not be considered in our newly acquired possessions. We have before us difficult problems of dealing with those who are educated in a different school from the New Englander and his descendants, and we must deal with them in the large spirit of Christian tolerance, and not on the narrower lines of denominational dogma and practice. Otherwise, we may as well withdraw without further delay from the task we have undertaken. The Army certainly cannot safely take counsel from those whose theories forbid military establishments altogether.

We observe that among the reforms advocated by this Washington Bureau is the following:

"Be it enacted, etc., That all acts of Congress, applying wholly or partly to the Territories and relating to bigamy, fornication, divorce, bull fights, prize fights, scientific temperance education and the transmission of obscene and gambling matter by mail and interstate commerce, are hereby extended, so far as applicable, to Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines."

We do not object to this measure on any other than public grounds. Its passage would offer a brilliant future for the Army and Navy Journal. To carry out such ideas of reform in the Philippines will require an Army of indefinite proportions, held to service during a period in the future so remote that it is not possible to predict its termination. How can we expect to enforce upon unwilling foreigners edicts against practices in the line of human instinct which have defied in Christian countries the utmost efforts of Church and State to suppress them?

We are not criticising the sincere efforts of any one to elevate men to a higher moral standard, but we do object to the humbug of passing, or arguing in favor of, sumptuary laws which cannot be enforced, and are not expected to be. We have trouble enough in the Philippines already without increasing it by an attempt to transform Filipinos by act of Congress into Christian Endeavorers.

And especially do we object to the humbug of coupling the advocacy of such reforms with attacks upon the Army, to which we must look for the enforcement of United States statutes. It is upon the Army that the white man's burden must fall, and Congress should not seek to make more heavy than it is already by taking into its councils those who are opposed ab initio to the Army and to Army methods.

The character of the "Bureau" which advocates such measures as this may be judged by the fact that it consists chiefly of Rev. W. F. Crafts, the busybody to whose efforts we are indebted for the attack upon the Post Exchange and the slanders upon the Army connected therewith. Indeed, the chief purpose of the "Bureau" seems to be to give currency to Mr. Crafts. Its entire receipts, as appears from its last financial statement, do not equal his claims for salaries, office expenses and stationery. The total for the items named during fifteen months was \$5,016.01, and the receipts for the same period \$4,698.26. The spirit of the "Bureau" is so distinctly hostile to the Army that it should not receive encouragement from any officer. It is not merely that it assails the post exchange because of the sale of liquors. About that there are two opinions, but the "Bureau," as represented by Mr. Crafts, is obviously hostile to the Army and to Army methods, as is shown by its quarterly. Successful Army administration is based upon the recognition of facts, and not upon abstract speculations of any kind, and espe-

cially such as will, if carried to their legitimate conclusion, abolish all military rule, and subject us to the misgovernment of those who imagine that men can be controlled, even those of the Philippines, by words and moral suasion alone.

## A VOICE FROM MANILA.

Manila, P. I., May 20, 1899.

When hostilities in the Philippines began there were but six Regular organizations in the islands, viz., the 18th Inf. and the 23d Inf. in whole, the 14th Inf., 4th Cav., 3d Art. and 6th Art. in part. The Volunteers numbered sixteen, viz., California, Oregon, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Colorado, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, California Artillery, Utah Artillery, Nevada Cavalry and Iowa. The Regulars were brigaded with the Volunteers with a view to disseminate through their ranks as much as possible the Regular Army discipline and customs. Records show that the Volunteers fought with dogged persistence, endured hardships and died, just as did his brother Regular. Occasion is here offered for those who are opposed to a Regular Army of 100,000 men to exclaim: "The Volunteers have fought this war. We can raise Volunteers on two months' notice. Just see what glorious work they have done."

But it should be remembered that these same Volunteers have been in the service over a year now. Ordinarily it takes three months to transform a recruit into Tommy Atkins, and why should not they be as good as Regulars? And five of the Volunteer regiments have field officers from the Regular service, whose discipline has not been as conducive to popularity in the regiment as to success in the field. In this connection must be mentioned Col. J. M. Stotsenburg, 1st Nebraska (Captain 6th Cav., who commanded as fine a body of men as ever wore the blue. All honor to Stotsenburg, who transferred the 1st Nebraska from a chaotic state into a powerful fighting machine. He was killed at the head of his regiment; his loss was mourned by the very men who objected to his discipline, and his wise judgment and counsel was missed by those general officers who depended upon him for support.

The South Dakotas have in Col. A. S. Frost a Captain of the 22d Inf. Side by side with Stotsenburg has Frost kept his regiment from Calococan to Malolos. The South Dakotas did not halt with the 2d Division at Malolos, but advanced a mile beyond the town before the "first man" (?) had entered. Col. J. H. Wholly, 1st Washington, is a 1st Lieutenant, 24th Inf., now commanding a brigade. Record shows that on the south line the Washingtons have been in everything, and have done their part well as Gen. King has testified.

Lieut. Col. R. B. Wallace, 1st Montana (1st Lieutenant 2d Cav.), deserves more credit than he will ever get for the gallant part Montana took in the campaign from Manila to San Fernando. Shot through both lungs at Calococan, he never missed a fight.

The 20th Kansas, whose casualty list is greater than any other regiment on the island, has Maj. F. H. Whitman (1st Lieutenant 2d Inf.). The magnificent record of this regiment is largely due to his cool, calculating conduct on the field of battle, and to the rigid discipline the regiment experienced during its long encampment in San Francisco.

The casualty list will show at once where the hardest fighting has been encountered, therefore the success of the operations thus far must be accredited in good part to Nebraska, Kansas, Washington, South Dakota and Montana, all regiments of over a year's service, and commanded by Regular Army officers except two.

These facts should be known to the military committees in Congress, but they are undoubtedly not taken to heart by the opposition, who succeeded in reducing the Army Bill to 65,000. Millions of dollars and many lives could have been saved in the Philippines alone had we a regular establishment sufficient to push operations to a successful issue. Let those who have this important matter to deal with observe these few facts in connection with the Philippines.

## PHILIPPINES.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## TWENTY-FIRST U. S. INFANTRY.

Manila, P. I., May 20, 1899.

After a long and tiresome voyage on the transport Hancock the 21st Inf. and Light Battery E, 1st Art., reached Manila on May 11. The transport slowly steamed into the bay, made famous by Dewey's victory, and dropped anchor about two miles off the town, under the protecting guns of the Oregon and Olympia. It was a beautiful morning, like a summer morning at home, and the various warships lying quietly at anchor were all that would even remind one of the struggle going on beneath the green groves of Luzon.

As our steady ship came to a stop the faint notes of "God Save the Queen" were heard coming across the water from the British cruiser Powerful. Then the band changed the air, and out of compliment to Uncle Sam played "The Star-Spangled Banner." These familiar strains were taken up by the Oregon and Olympia. It was a beautiful sight to see these fierce guardians of the nation's honor lying close together before the quaint town of Manila. Manila itself was plainly to be seen from the Hancock, and its quaint houses, half hidden in the green foliage, made a favorable impression on the men.

As we lay at anchor the huge hoists were made ready, and as the little tug boats came alongside the tons of mail were lifted out and loaded on them. Then all sorts of queer craft, from the native canoe to the large, ungainly flat boats came alongside to speak us. About 11 o'clock a little tug put out from Manila with eight or ten native boats in tow. These were fastened to the Hancock, and immediately work was begun to load the 1st Battalion on to them. About noon, after a long, weary wait in the hot sun, the tug returned, and, taking us in tow, proceeded to Manila, and every man raised his voice in a glad shout at the prospects of leaving the crowded ship and being once more on dry land.

While we were being towed to Manila we had an opportunity to see the native women and children in their homes. These natives were dark-skinned, dark-haired specimens, who lived in one end of the boat. The women wore loose shirts, which barely reached their waist, and exposed their brown skin almost as perfectly as if they had no shirts on. A shirt, made of calico, was fastened at the waist and hung below the knees, and these two were the only garments worn. Neither dress very effectively hid their nakedness, but their modesty was not at all shocked when they discovered that their dresses were awry. During that short voyage we were treated to the unusual sight to us of seeing a woman perform her toilet before the eyes of the public. There was nothing they stopped at from taking a bath to going to bed before us, and living and acting like animals.

ing they stopped at from taking a bath to going to bed before us, and living and acting like animals.

We were not given an opportunity to see the city, for we were immediately marched to the Luneta, where we pitched our "dog" tents. The camp was a nice one, just outside the walls of the "Walled City," and on the fashionable drive of the town. As we pitched our tents a large number of people gathered around to watch us, the crowd being composed of ex-Spanish soldiers, natives, Chinese and our own countrymen. Then came the native women with baskets of mangoes, bananas, buns, cigars and cigarettes on their heads, to sell to the soldiers. One old woman, who had evidently been coached by some of our fun-loving soldiers, startled us with the cry: "Ice cold peanuts." We were surprised at the prices—good, large buns at six for five cents; cigars, seven for a nickel; small bananas, five cents a dozen, and other goods in proportion. Any kind of money goes except paper, which the natives do not understand. The United States money is considered double the value of any other money—the big Mexican dollar, which has more silver in it than the United States dollar, is worth 50 cents. Prices of articles, as a general rule, compare favorably with those in the United States.

We were well impressed with Manila at first sight, but first impressions seldom endure. We were not allowed to leave camp, and so were unable to visit the city. Every person found on the streets after 7.30 p. m. is arrested and fined, so late hours are hard to keep in Manila. The street car line went by our camp, and it was very amusing to see two little native ponies, about the size of a Shetland, drawing the "rattletap" of a car.

As dusk came upon us we could plainly see the lights of the warships in the harbor, and now and then a broad beam of light would sweep slowly over the land from the powerful searchlight aboard one of them. Far in the distance could be heard the rattle of musketry—the usual nightly engagement between our pickets and the insurgents. We were all tired, and soon after taps had sounded we were asleep on the bosom of mother earth. The next afternoon we were issued Khaki suits, and at 4 o'clock were on our way to the trenches to relieve the 17th Inf., who were ordered to another position. Soon after dark we were encamped in the rifle pits before Manila, and went tired and supperless to bed.

Our first night in the trenches passed quietly, and on the following day we began to set up our camp. The trenches are stretched in a continuous line completely around Manila, and several regiments of soldiers are constantly on the lookout for any attack by the enemy. Gen. Lawton is off in the interior with his flying column, and several other brigades are chasing the natives about the island, now and then forcing them to fight. Two companies of the 21st Inf. and parts of other regiments are on police duty in Manila, and regimental headquarters are stationed just outside the "Walled City."

The climate of Manila, though hot, does not seem to be an unhealthy one, and so far the health of the command has been very good. Fevers are not prevalent here, the greatest care being taken to prevent the ordinary camp diseases, small-pox and leprosy.

The whole country about here is covered up with rice fields, and is most admirably adapted for active field work. These rice fields are laid off in squares, formed of banks of earth about 12 inches in height. Clumps of bamboo and other bushes and trees are scattered about, which, with the banks in the fields, afford splendid shelter for advancing troops. In case of an advance by rushes our soldiers can at all times utilize the natural state of the ground for protection, only about five yards intervening between the banks of earth. Blockhouses and trenches dot the country and telephone lines connect the different defenses with headquarters at the palace in Manila.

The native soldiers, under Aguinaldo, seem to prefer night attacks when possible, and it is their especial delight to creep up on the outposts and kill or capture them. Several cases have occurred where the pickets have been captured and tortured in the most horrible manner.

In the fighting which has taken place here the insurgents have been whipped every time. There are two things which they cannot withstand—a charge and the artillery. Even when intrenched in rifle pits built of railroad iron, stone and earth, arranged so as to shoot through peep holes, they invariably jump and run from the shells of our guns, and when our infantry charge them with yells and shouts, they flee in abject terror. "Aggie," as Aguinaldo is called here, knows that he cannot hope to win, but he continues to fight, and it is a hard thing to tell when this will all be settled—perhaps a month, perhaps years.

## A LEAF OUT OF ENGLISH EXPERIENCE.

An officer of the Army on foreign service sends us the extract which follows from the work on "Indian Policy," by Gen. Sir George Chesney (p. 219). We are at the beginning of our colonial experience, and it is, perhaps, that we should make the same mistakes that she did fifty years ago, unless we are wise enough to profit by the experience of others. Gen. Chesney says:

"The paucity of officers was the smallest part of the evil, for a dozen officers under a good system should have been an ample complement for a native battalion. The mischief lay in the unhealthy feeling of dissatisfaction with which regimental duty came to be regarded, as the last course, only to be undergone by the minority who could get nothing better. If it had been a question in each case of making a definite choice between the irregular and regular service, or between a civil and a military career, no doubt many aspiring and able soldiers would have elected to remain with their proper regiments, foregoing present advantages for the chances of future distinction.

"But as matters were arranged, a man sacrificed nothing of his regimental position by accepting staff or civil employ. He rejoined his battalion in his proper standing if he were ordered on active service, and in most cases reverted to it on promotion to field officer, when, as a matter of course, he took the command, no amount of absence on civil duty being deemed to make him ineligible for that position. Under these circumstances, when every consideration tended to attract an officer from his regiment, it must have been almost impossible that any man should voluntarily elect to remain permanently on regimental duty with the Regular Army; and in fact almost all the able officers escaped from that employment, which had come to be regarded as what must needs be accepted either in default of good luck, or as a mere rest house on the way to preferment in some other direction.

"The effect of this prevailing sentiment on the tone of the native Army was only too apparent during its latter days. It was impossible but that this degeneracy of feeling should be reflected by the men, and the paucity of officers, from the manner in which it came about, was unquestionably one of the many causes which led up to the great mutiny."



## GENERAL ANDERSON'S EXPERIENCES.

A banquet was given in honor of Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. V., at the Avenue House, Evanston, Ind., July 4. The "Index" of that place tells us that in some remarks following the banquet Gen. Anderson described the natives of the island of Luzon as very keen of intellect and small of stature. He said they are very little below the Japanese in any way. As soldiers they are brave and no mean enemy to face. As a people he said they are much more musical than the Americans and their drawings, especially of charts and maps, are remarkable.

The General was questioned about Aguinaldo and other leaders. He said he had talked with him and found him very intelligent on many points although densely ignorant in some things that it would seem he should know. "His knowledge of our constitution and form of government is full and complete. I asked one of the professors at the college Aguinaldo attended," said the General, "what kind of a student he was, and the professor gave me the well-worn reply: 'He knows little Latin and less Greek.' He is selfish in the extreme and, like all the leaders, is in the war simply for his own personal gain. They are all professional revolutionists, most of them sharers in tax concessions, which have been unjustly made and will be taken away when this country gains control. This is why they are fighting."

"Why has Aguinaldo never destroyed the waterworks near Manila?" asked some one. "Because," replied the General, "he has personal pecuniary interest in the works and their destruction means a personal loss. The common soldiers, however, are good fighters and believe they are really fighting for their liberty and their lives. The French and Germans have told them that the Americans found this country full of Indians and killed them off, and will do the same with them."

"He spoke in the highest terms of Admiral Dewey, and told some of his personal experiences with him. On being asked regarding the truth of the report of Dewey's trouble with the German Admiral, he said there was no doubt of the truth of the statement. 'I was there,' he said, 'and know the entire story of the trouble to be true.'"

"Capt. Allen, Aide to Gen. Anderson, told an interesting story of Dewey's firmness. Dewey had given orders that the bay be kept clear of tugs at night, as they could not be told from torpedo boats, and gave him much annoyance. Contrary to his commands, however, the Germans one night sent out a tug. The small boat was ordered back by the American officers, but persistently kept on. Two shots were fired across her bow, but she still refused to bring to. Dewey's patience could not hold any longer, and he shouted: 'Sink them, d—n 'em! Sink them!' The big gun of the Olympia was quickly leveled at the tug, but the Germans heard the click of its machinery and quickly stopped. The searchlight was turned on them, and Dewey kept them for half an hour offering apologies before he let them go back."

## A NEW REVOLVER FOR THE ARMY.

Experiments are being conducted by a board of ordnance officers looking to the adoption of a new type of revolver for use in the Army. No special design has yet been selected for adoption, but the board is investigating different makes with a view of recommending for use a weapon that shows superiority over that now in use. The Colt revolver is the present service weapon, but a special board appointed to inquire into its use in the war with Spain has suggested many changes, although the intention is not to alter the caliber, which is .38. New types of revolvers were called for by the board, and among the patterns submitted at Springfield Armory is a Smith & Wesson of new design. In this a solid frame has been substituted for the automatic lock at the top of the barrel, which has been such a distinguishing mark of the Smith & Wesson revolvers. Instead of breaking at the breech the chamber of the revolver falls over to the left when a small thumb spring is pressed. The ejector is then struck with the left hand and all the shells in the chamber are ejected simultaneously. From its action the weapon is to be known as the "hand ejector." It is built much heavier than any previous revolver turned out by the company, and is more rigid. The barrel is longer and the chamber also elongated to take the regulation .38 caliber revolver shell used by the Government. The Colt Manufacturing Company have submitted in competition a new revolver in which a number of springs have been eliminated, the general tendency of the changes being to render the weapon more automatic.

## GEN. MILES EXPLAINS.

Gen. Miles has seen fit to give out the correspondence bearing on his officially expressed opinions as to the number and character of troops necessary for the Philippines. The correspondence runs through the month of May, 1898, and the reason for its publication is the desire of the Major General Commanding to explain the charge that has been circulated in some papers that there was a wide difference among the authorities as to the number of troops to be sent to Manila. Gen. Miles says the first opinion he gave was in a letter dated May 3, 1898, immediately upon the receipt of news of Adm. Dewey's victory, and before the Admiral's views as to the number of troops necessary had been received. In this letter, which was addressed to the Secretary of War, the General recommended that Gen. Anderson be sent to Manila with approximately five thousand men, to be made up of two battalions, 14th Regiment; two troops, 4th Cav.; one regiment of infantry, California Volunteers; two batteries, heavy artillery, California Volunteers; one regiment of infantry, Oregon Volunteers; one regiment of infantry, Washington Volunteers. On May 15 a despatch was received from Adm. Dewey to the effect that a force of 5,000 men would be required. On May 16, after seeing this despatch, which gave also the Spanish strength as 10,000 and the Filipino strength as 30,000, Gen. Miles sent a communication to the Secretary of War suggesting that the command sent there should consist of the 14th and 15th U. S. Inf., two squadrons of 4th Cav., one battery of heavy artillery from the 7th, and two batteries of light artillery from the 7th, and in addition 12,975 Volunteers from California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, Minnesota, already designated, together with certain other artillery.

The troops designated in this memorandum aggregated 15,425 men, which, as Gen. Miles points out, were more than 10,000 more than the Admiral had thought necessary. Gen. Merritt, having in the meanwhile been chosen to command the expedition to the Philippines,

had submitted an estimate which called for 14,400 men, of which 6,000 were Regulars. Gen. Miles had not seen Gen. Merritt's estimate when he made out his own. Gen. Merritt's having been communicated in a letter to the President, Gen. Miles's letter being referred to Gen. Merritt for remark, the latter indorsed it to the effect that a larger proportion of Regulars was necessary. This going back to Gen. Miles, he reiterated his belief that the force he had mentioned was sufficient. This correspondence, Gen. Miles points out, shows that the proportion of Regulars was the only point at issue, and that the statement that Gen. Miles wanted no more than 6,000 troops to be sent over under Gen. Merritt was false.

## LIFE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Surg. Gen. Sternberg for this interesting letter from his brother, Maj. Theodore Sternberg, who is now on duty in the Philippines:

"Iloilo, P. I., May 19, 1899.

"Dear George.—I send you a photograph of a section of Capt. Bridgman's battery, 6th Artillery, now stationed at Iloilo. The horsing of this battery with native bulls is the most unique and picturesque thing in the Army. Don't for a moment think these bulls and their capacity for traveling is to be compared with an ox train on the plains in the early days you and I so well remember. These are trotting bulls. The other day the battery was yoked up, and was in battery three miles away in twenty-five minutes. The men in the battery are very proud of their bull teams, and carefully groom them. The other day I saw one of the men mounted on a bull, artillery saddle, herding the bunch; one tried to break the herd, and the mounted bull jumped ditches, outran the other, and in all things comported himself as well as any herd pony could do.

"One thing one learns here in the East; that is, that while the Americans excel in the use of machine power, these people can give us odds in the use of man power. My memory goes back to the Civil War and the mud holes in Virginia. What a time we often had in getting our trains through some of the holes! Especially do I recall the mud hole the whole army train had to go through near Brandy Station, on Mead's Mine Run expedition. It was a fearful job. Well, if we had known how to utilize man power then as I have learned to do here it would not have been so difficult a job. All our people used to know about getting a wagon out of the mud was to pull at it, or to take a rail and pry, or to get right into the mud and take hold of the wheels and lift. Now here if a wagon was stuck you would pass several bamboo poles through the wheels from side to side and under the box as many as needed, and then these natives, two and two, would pass their short poles under the bamboos, and all lift at once and carry wagon, load and all right out in a minute. You can put as many men on this way as you want. Artillery could make use of the same plan. You remember the old stone boat of our boyhood, and the oft-repeated job of hauling stone on these stone boats. Well the stone boat and these bulls would, if the piece is dismounted, take artillery over muddy rice fields or anywhere else.

"I have now been in these islands nearly eight months, and up to date I have seen more delightful weather than I ever saw before in any country in the same time. When I think of the beautiful homes at Los Angeles, Cal., and at Pasadena, with their sub-tropical vegetation, I cannot help thinking that when the same kind of men take hold of these islands they will be the most delightful spots in the world.

"I always suffered from catarrh in the States. Now I would not know I had a nose if the city was thoroughly polluted. I look forward to the time when there shall be American homes, American families and American schools here. I want to see American ideas grafted on to this native stock, and I believe the graft will grow and bear fruit. Catch these natives young, and they can be made, the rank and file of them, good, useful citizens; but what can you expect when labor is not considered honorable, when the foreigner would not get up to help himself to a cigar on a table in the same room, but will call for a servant to get it for him. I am proud of the fact that in America Lincoln stands for honest labor and its just reward. We must show these people by object lessons the honor which is in honest labor, the delights of American home life on the farm, and the dignity of owning your own farm and living on it.

"I have met many inquiries as to when are the Americans going to establish schools. These people are anxious to learn and want schools, and after the fighting is over nothing our people can do would meet a quicker or more grateful response than free schools. I fully believe that the rate of wages paid is the real criterion by which to judge of the condition of a people. Not far from Iloilo is a plantation, sugar; the owner, a foreigner, paid \$4 Mexican, or \$2 United States, a month for his laborers. Just think of it! Two dollars per month for a man. The man who wishes labor at such a price is the kind who believes in colonial government for these islands. I want these people taught to earn and get decent wages, and that is the bottom of this whole question for the future, and the elevation of labor here is the one we must use. That done in these islands will make it easier to benefit the people of the entire Orient. It makes me tired to read the speeches and newspaper articles against American occupation of these islands. The first of May is the Fourth of July of the future of these people. The American Indian melted away because he could not and would not live the settled laborious life of civilization. These people here will, I fully believe; the peasantry quickly catch on if shown, and will soon use American plows, put on shoes and stockings, go to school, get up caucuses, nominate tickets, vote, and hunt for office, as readily as our Americans do at home. Those who have had an opportunity for education are as highly cultivated as any one, but Continental rather than English. A man is a creature of environment anyway. One of the funniest things illustrative of this I noticed the other day. I was introduced to a Chinese mestizo, who talks English with the most pronounced cockney accent. His h's are used or not used, and all the other peculiarities of the cockney just as if he were born in sound of Bow Bells. More than that, he thinks English, calls himself a Britisher, and talks of his Queen and our Navy, and yet he never saw England—a product of Hong Kong. America must create the environment, and time will do the rest. It is because I think I know and realize the philosophy of American ideas, the part these ideas play now, and are intended to play in the future of the world, that I so wish to see every one of our glorious soldiers who wishes it enabled to remain here and each become a center of American thought."

Another Army officer stationed in Washington has received a letter from a brother officer at Manila, under date of May 18 last, in which the Army is commended in the highest terms. The letter is as follows: "The 8th Army Corps is a grand command; no better was ever organized. It is thoroughly well supplied, equipped,

instructed and disciplined, and for fighting efficiency was rarely equaled and never excelled. Our volunteers are crackjacks, nearly all frontiersmen, good shots and well inured to hardships. We shall regret their departure very much when the time comes to send them home. Harmony and good fellowship reign throughout the entire command, each organization proud of itself and its neighbors. We have no starved or neglected soldiers, and no 'embalmed beef,' thank God. Men and officers have been under a great strain. They have been fighting constantly, day and night, without cessation, since Feb. 4, and during that period none have known what it is to undress.

"The insurgent army is demoralized and very much scattered. It has been frightfully slaughtered, and a conservative estimate places their killed at from 6,000 to 8,000. These are their own figures. Since Feb. 4 we have had nearly 1,500 killed and wounded. Killed and died of wounds, 17 officers and 239 enlisted men; wounded, 77 officers, 1,126 enlisted men.

"McArthur has done magnificent work. He is a fine soldier, and is entitled to any thing his country can give him. Lawton commands the other division, as you know, and he also has done fine work. The advance of McArthur's division from Manila to San Fernando was a grand feat, consisting in forcing the passage of successive streams, on the banks of which the enemy were strongly entrenched. All bridges had to be charged under a galling fire, and in many instances our men had to rush over a bridge in single file and fan out on both sides and charge the enemy out of his works. I hope McArthur will receive the reward his work so richly merits.

"It looks as though the bottom might drop out of the rebellion at any moment, though these little devils are persistent and seem bent on keeping the ball rolling. They are undoubtedly hard pressed for grub and ammunition, and sooner or later must give in."

## RECORDS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon, appointed Colonel of the 34th Infantry, was born in Rhode Island, and graduated from the Military Academy in 1881. In 1886 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the late Maj. Gen. George Crook, and served in that capacity and also as engineer officer at headquarters, Department of the Platte, until 1890. During the war with Spain he served with distinction with his regiment in the Cuban campaign, and was brevetted for gallantry in leading the first company of his regiment up San Juan hill. He was a member of the board that prepared the present drill regulations for the Army in 1891, and was a member of the Inter-Continental Railway survey until April, 1897. Capt. Kennon has been a close student of military history, and was the pioneer in modern American military literature for instruction of troops. He is an accomplished linguist and speaks the Spanish language with great fluency.

Capt. William E. Birkhimer, appointed Colonel of the 28th Infantry, was born in Ohio, and served as a private in the 4th Ohio Cavalry, from March, 1864, to August, 1865. He entered West Point a year later, and after graduation in 1870 served with the 3d Artillery on Eastern and Southern stations. He was also instructor at West Point, and was for four years Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Columbia. He has been with his regiment in the Philippines since June, 1898, where he is Acting Inspector General and Judge Advocate of the 8th Army Corps. He was especially recommended for promotion by Maj. Gen. Lawton for gallantry.

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. V., appointed Major of the 27th Volunteer Infantry, went on the first expedition that landed and remained in Cuba after war was declared. This expedition landed at Bannes Port, with 500 Cubans, May 24, 1898. Maj. Hunt joined different troops of Cubans, and crossed the Morán-Juraco trocha, with Menocal's forces, under fire from eight blockhouses. This was the only mounted force that ever crossed, 200 volunteers starting, and 150 got through. After reaching Gomez, he volunteered to take despatches to the United States. Recrossing the trocha with a practice, he reached the coast, and embarked in a twenty-two foot boat for Florida. In all the Major had traveled upward of 600 miles on horseback, living on the fruits of the island. At Washington he accepted his appointment as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. Was sent to the 7th Army Corps, after which he acted as Chief Quartermaster of Division, and in this capacity moved the Second Division from Jacksonville to Savannah, Ga. In November, when yellow fever broke out in the Chief Quartermaster's office in Havana, the Captain was detailed to go and assist Col. Williams, who was then ill with the fever. Col. Williams' dying left Capt. Hunt in charge, until relieved by Gen. Humphrey, when he was made Depot Quartermaster at Marianno, Cuba.

Donald C. McClelland, who has been appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the new Volunteer Army, served as a Corporal in Co. E, 71st New York Volunteer Infantry during the Cuban campaign, and was the first man wounded in his regiment, the bullet striking him in the knee, penetrating the bone and lodging just beneath the skin. When the bullet was cut out he asked permission to hobble along with the company, but the severity of the wound compelled him to go to the division hospital, where the surgeons said that the only way to save his life was to cut off his leg. To this McClelland objected, and it appears very properly, as his leg is now as good as ever. He has had the bullet mounted, and now wears it on his coat. When the war broke out Lieut. McClelland was at college, but left it for the front, joining the 71st Regiment.

Maj. Alfred G. Kennett, of Missouri, appointed Captain, served in the 1st Missouri Volunteers during the war with Spain. He is a man of independent fortune. During the time the 1st Missouri was stationed at Chickamauga Park, the Major's battalion was selected for provost guard duty. This separated it from the balance of Col. Batdorf's command and brought the battalion under the direct attention of Gen. Breckinridge, who then commanded the 55,000 volunteers. Lieut. Col. Whipple, of the Regular Army, was the provost marshal, and repeatedly complimented Maj. Kennett's command for its efficiency. In St. Louis Maj. Kennett is well known for his interest in various public enterprises. He is secretary of the Choral Symphony Society and an enthusiastic member of the Country Club, where he is known as an excellent golf player.

Col. Robert W. Leonard, of the 12th New York, appointed a Lieutenant Colonel, is a gentleman of independent means. He began his military service as a private in Co. B, 7th New York, on May 7, 1860. He remained in the company until Sept. 15, 1862, when he joined the volunteer army as Adjutant of the 162d New York Volunteers. He was promoted to the rank of



Major June 14, 1863, and left the service Feb. 5, 1864, with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. V. He served later as Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and on April 18, 1867, was promoted to Major. On Dec. 10 of the same year he was made Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, and on Feb. 1, 1868, was made Commissary of Subsistence of the 7th Regiment. On Jan. 2, 1869, he became Major and Inspector of the Cavalry Brigade, and on Jan. 26, 1870, he attained the rank and grade of Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of the Cavalry Brigade. He was made a Captain in the 27th Regiment on Aug. 9, 1875, and on Oct. 6, 1887, became Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of the 1st Brigade. He was commissioned Major in the 12th Regiment Jan. 6, 1890, and became Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment Dec. 18, 1893, and Colonel March 15, 1898. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he joined the volunteer service at the head of his regiment, and remained with it until mustered out. The 12th received very high commendation for its excellent service in Cuba.

Philip Mowry, who has been appointed a 2d Lieutenant of Volunteers, served as a Sergeant in the 6th U. S. Cavalry, and is a native of Chester, Pa., with an excellent record.

Capt. Charles S. Wood, of Co. B, 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania, who has been appointed Captain, did efficient work at the outbreak of the Spanish war by mustering in an entire company into the service at Mt. Gretna.

Lieut. Charles C. Allen, of Co. C, 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania, appointed Lieutenant of Volunteers, was born in Philadelphia in 1872. He is the son of Col. William W. Allen, of the 1st Regiment Veteran Corps. He joined the 1st Regiment during the Homestead riot. During the recent war he served as 1st Lieutenant of Co. C. He is a member of the Union League, Lincoln Dining Club and Young Men's Republican League.

Capt. Edwin J. Griffith, of Kansas City, Mo., appointed a Captain of Volunteers, was Captain of Co. B, 3d Regiment, Missouri Volunteers. He is 38 years old, and speaks Spanish fluently.

Lanier Cravens, appointed Captain, is a native of Kansas City, Mo., and had three years' experience in the Regular Army as a private. When war was declared with Spain he was given a Lieutenantcy in the 3d Missouri. After the 3d Missouri was mustered out he went to Cuba as a Quartermaster's clerk.

2d Lieut. W. H. Clopton, Jr., is the son of W. H. Clopton, formerly U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri. He graduated from the Culver Military Academy in June, 1898, and on the organization of the 8th Missouri Volunteers was given a commission as 2d Lieutenant. He later became Regimental Adjutant, and served with his regiment in that capacity in Cuba.

Webb C. Hayes, of Cleveland, O., appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 31st Volunteer Regiment, is a son of ex-President Hayes. He is a vice-president of the National Carbon Works, a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is closely identified with other prominent Cleveland institutions, and is a bachelor about 40 years old. He was for years a member of the famous Cleveland troop A. When the war broke out he was instrumental in organizing the 1st Ohio Cavalry, which went to Chickamauga, and was assigned to Maj. Gen. Young's Cavalry Brigade. He was appointed a Major, and succeeded in being ordered to Shafter's expedition as an officer on Gen. Young's staff. He served in the Cuban campaign. At the close of the war he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers for gallantry at the battle of Santiago. At the battle of San Juan hill he was wounded in the arm, and his horse was shot from under him. After the fall of Santiago Maj. Hayes received permission to accompany the expedition to Porto Rico. He served through that campaign and participated in the battle of Mariana sugar mills.

Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 19th U. S. Inf., appointed Major of one of the new regiments of Volunteers, is an all round practical soldier of 16 years' service, three of which in the ranks, a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, 1889, and saw hard service during the Spanish-American war.

Francis W. Ralston, Jr., of Pennsylvania, who has been appointed a 2d Lieutenant, is a brother of Col. Robert Ralston, of the 3d Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and belongs to the Philadelphia, Germantown Cricket and St. Anthony's Clubs. A few years ago he was one of the most brilliant wicket keepers among American cricket players. He went abroad with several teams, and achieved marked success against England's crack players.

Last week we gave the names of the Colonels of the new regiments of U. S. Volunteers, with the exceptions of the 28th and 34th. The vacancies have now been filled by the appointment of Capt. William E. Birkhimer, 3d U. S. Art., to be Colonel of the 28th, and Capt. L. W. Kennon, to be Colonel of the 34th. Both of these officers are well qualified in every respect for the positions.

Capt. Lewis H. Strother, 1st U. S. Inf., appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 32d Regiment, is a Virginian, and was appointed to the 1st Inf. from civil life in 1879. He was for some years Adjutant of his regiment, has been for a long time on the staff of Maj. Gen. Merritt as Aide-de-Camp, and accompanied the General to the Philippines last year as Major of Engineers, U. S. V., and rendered excellent service. His long experience in line and staff with other qualifications make the appointment an excellent one. He is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Capt. A. S. Cummins, 4th U. S. Art., appointed Lieutenant Colonel 27th Regiment, is one of the brightest of the younger Artillery Captains. He hails from Michigan, entered West Point in 1869, was graduated in 1873, and has been identified with the 4th U. S. Art. ever since. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1884, is an expert in his special arm, an excellent engineer officer and a full knowledge of staff duties.

Capt. Hunter Liggett, 5th U. S. Inf., appointed Major in one of the new Volunteer regiments, is an officer of varied experience, was with his regiment at Santiago, and was for some years Adjutant of the regiment. During the Spanish-American War he served for a time as Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.

Capt. W. F. Marks has had the briefest service of any war Captain in the 71st. His experience in the National Guard dates from June 25, 1895, when he entered

Co. I as a private. On Feb. 4, 1896, he was elected 1st Lieutenant, and in April, 1897, Captain. He comes from a fighting family, two brothers having been with him in Cuba, one of whom died. On the return from the front he published a statement reflecting upon the field officers of the regiment. For this he was tried and found guilty, but sentence was remitted by the Governor on account of his record in the Santiago campaign.

Robert C. Corliss, appointed 2d Lieutenant, is a son of Lieut. Col. A. W. Corliss, 2d U. S. Inf. He was formerly a Sergeant in Co. B, 7th U. S. Infantry, and enlisted April 16, 1898, and was discharged July 12, 1899.

Edward O'Flaherty, appointed a 1st Lieutenant, was a Sergeant in Co. D, 16th U. S. Infantry. He enlisted Aug. 21, 1893, and was discharged Nov. 5, 1898, after ten years' service.

Richard C. Day, who has been appointed a 1st Lieutenant, was formerly a Captain in the 1st Volunteer Cavalry (Roosevelt's Rough Riders).

Joseph C. Wilson, appointed a 2d Lieutenant, was formerly a Corporal in Co. L, 10th U. S. Infantry. He enlisted July 23, 1896, and was discharged July 14, 1899.

George W. Warner, appointed a 2d Lieutenant, was a private in Troop B, 5th U. S. Cavalry, in which he enlisted June 27, 1898. He was discharged June 26, 1899.

Daniel Hyman, appointed 2d Lieutenant, was a Sergeant in Co. B, 19th U. S. Infantry. He enlisted April 14, 1899.

Last week in our list of appointments in the Volunteer Army we gave certain names, remarking opposite them "formerly" of such and such a regiment of the Regular Army. This is not to be understood as meaning that by accepting the appointments the officers relinquish their commissions in the Regular establishment. These they hold and will re-hold when their term in the Volunteers is ended.

#### BRITISH AND AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

Currency has been recently given to the statement that the recent joint expedition by the American and British Naval forces at Samoa against the natives was the first in which the men of these two Governments have fought side by side for a common cause and in defence of their common rights. Upon every occasion where the American and British bluejackets assemble on shore at a Chinese open port for a carousal it may depend upon that before they return to their respective ships a fight, sometimes small but often more serious, will occur in which the tars of Uncle Sam and John Bull stand together to clean out the sailors of any other nations which may become involved in the trouble.

History shows that when the British and American bluejackets combine for either aggressive or defensive purposes they invariably triumph over their adversaries. In April, 1854, British and American bluejackets fought shoulder to shoulder at Shanghai. The little United States sloop Plymouth was left to protect American interests while the rest of Commodore Perry's squadron proceeded to Tokio. The province in which Shanghai is situated was at that time in revolt, and the imperialist and revolutionary forces operating near the city frequently came into collision. In the district occupied by the contending forces civil authority was paralyzed, the rights of foreigners disregarded, and their persons even subjected to violence, the imperialists being the chief offenders. Their aggressions at length became so flagrant as to compel the interference of the commanders of both the English and American men-of-war in the harbor, on behalf of their respective countrymen. On one occasion an American pilot boat was captured by an imperialist war vessel, but was gallantly retaken from the midst of the Chinese fleet by Lieut. Guest and a boat's crew from the Plymouth.

The outrage upon English and American residents ashore continuing with increasing enormity, with no show of protection from the authorities, the commanders of the English and American ships, after consultation, decided that the severest measures were demanded, and determined to make a combined attack upon the Chinese encampment as the best means of enforcing respect for their authority. The attacking forces consisted of about 150 English, sailors and marines, together with a number of volunteers, and about 60 American sailors and marines from the Plymouth, and in addition 30 volunteers from the American merchant ships in the harbor. The English occupied the right of the line and the Americans the left, with three pieces of artillery. The attack commenced about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of April 4, 1854, by a bombardment of the imperialist camp. The charge which followed, however, was checked by a deep creek which ran directly in front of the enemy's position, but after a sharp contest of about ten minutes the allied forces succeeded in turning the flank of the Chinese, forcing them to retreat in great disorder and leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the field. The American loss was two killed and four wounded, and the English suffered to about the same extent.

#### FORT WRIGHT, WASHINGTON.

The Department has done nothing more appropriate in a long time than in naming the new military post near the city of Spokane, Wash., "Fort Wright," in honor of that real soldier and man, Gen. George Wright, Colonel of the 9th Regiment of Infantry. As there have been so many of that name in our Army it seems a pity the post should not have been named Fort George Wright, so that the man in whose honor it is named may always be kept in mind. When, in the early part of 1858, Col. Steptoe and his command were obliged to retreat from the Spokane country after a gallant fight against a large body of Indians, measures were at once taken by the Division Commander, Gen. Newman S. Clarke, to punish the attacking party, and he and staff went to Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River, from his headquarters, San Francisco, Cal., to organize the expedition for this purpose. Gen. Clarke remained at Fort Vancouver all summer, and had the satisfaction of knowing that the Indians had been severely punished before returning to his headquarters, and, above all, of knowing this before turning over to Gen. Harney that portion of his division which became the Department of Oregon within which were the homes of the late hostiles.

Harney had been sent out by the War Department as the one man capable of whipping the Indians and restoring peace; but this part of his mission was accomplished before he arrived in San Francisco. The expedition was

organized and fitted out at Fort Walla Walla, and took the field in August, 1858. Col. George Wright in command. The Indians, confident in their ability to "do up" this command as they had the one under Col. Steptoe, gave battle to it on two occasions, were terribly whipped, broken in spirit and sued for peace. Two scenes, quite dramatic, occurred before the Indians surrendered. In one of the battles our dragoons captured a large number of horses belonging to the hostiles, eleven or twelve hundred. The Chief was not much disturbed at this at first, saying that when night came he would not only get his own animals back, but would stampede those of the expedition, and get them, too. But he did not have the chance to carry out his plan, for Col. Wright caused a large corral to be constructed, and the horses driven inside and nearly all of them shot! It was a wise act, and did more to bring the hostiles to terms than anything else.

Among the hostiles were a great many of the Yakima Tribe, Indians living near the Spokanes west of the Columbia River. This tribe had five Chiefs, men of large stature and bold warriors. One was named Ow-hy. His eldest son was named Qualchin, handsome, a superb horseman, always well mounted, and a bold, reckless man. He and his father were among the first to make common cause with the Spokanes. One morning Qualchin, with his squaw, rode into Col. Wright's camp, right up to the Colonel's tent, with the intention of killing him, hoping to escape in the confusion that would be caused by his action. Col. Wright suspected treachery, and while he asked him to dismount, and talked a little with him in Chinook, ordered up a guard, which, after a sharp struggle, seized Qualchin and hung him within fifteen minutes after his arrival in camp. This also had a most salutary effect, and ever after Col. Wright was feared, respected and implicitly obeyed by all tribes. The campaign ended all hostilities, and thereafter settlers were unmolested.

#### FROM THE ISLANDS.

Orders were issued July 18 for the battalion of the 19th Inf., at Camp Meade, Pa., to proceed to San Francisco. The battalion will embark on July 25 on the transports Newport and Ohio for the Philippine Islands.

In his report dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 18, Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., 1st Lieutenant Volunteer Signal Corps, says: "Total number of messages recorded sent in 1st Division, from 8:41 p. m. of the 4th to 6 p. m. of the 5th, 520. Estimated number sent by word of mouth and not recorded, 200, making a total of 720 during the battle. Of these probably one-tenth were not delivered, the rapid movement of the troops, the small number of men in the squads for courier work and the lack of horses making it impossible always to find the one addressed, but every effort was made to have as efficient a service as possible under the existing conditions, and the men did their best with an indifference to danger and a devotion to duty excelled, I am sure, by the troops of no other branch of the service."

A despatch to the "Tribune" from Victoria, B. C., says that "Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy is to be put in operation in Hawaii as a means of communication between the different islands of the group. An organization has been formed, capital is subscribed for the project, and some material for the system is already on the way. There is only one channel between islands in the group that is wider than the English Channel. That is the one between Oahu and Kauai, and to the minds of the promoters of the enterprise, communication across this is the only part of their plan which is problematical."

The War Department this week chartered the steamer Siam to carry three hundred cavalry horses to Manila.

Luther J. Abbott, Jr., Co. M, 1st Nebraska Volunteers, in a letter to the New York "Sun" from San Fernando, Luzon, P. I., May 18, says: "When a Volunteer gets a Mauser he relegates his Springfield to the bull cart or conveniently loses it. We have been fighting these rebels with antiquated rifles, while whole regiments are doing guard in Manila with repeaters. Recently we have been given twenty-five Krag-Jorgensen to a company. Why only twenty-five we cannot tell, but, with the Mausers we have taken, most of the company now has effective arms, though the ammunition for the captured guns is not always forthcoming. The dead are always rifled for Mauser cartridges." It is difficult for our military authorities to explain why our Volunteers should be required to resort to such expedients to obtain modern weapons. We have never been able to appreciate the force of the argument in favor of the Springfield unless it is intended to insist that it is so much better than the Krag as to justify its restoration as the service arm.

The Oregon Volunteers found a decided difference in the temperature prevailing at Manila from that which they have encountered at San Francisco, where they arrived this week preparatory to being returned to their homes for muster out. Early this week a telegram was received by the President stating that the troops were in danger of pneumonia, and required overcoats with which they had not been provided by the Government. An order was immediately sent to San Francisco directing that such clothing as was necessary for the troops should be issued to them and charged against their clothing allowance. The Department will not issue overcoats or other clothing gratuitously.

The Philippine Commission sent a telegraphic communication to the State Department July 17, stating these facts: By the co-operation of the military and the commission municipal governments have been established in seven important towns in the Provinces of Manila and Cavite. These are working admirably, and one good effect of them is that considerable numbers of the insurgents are constantly deserting and coming in, some of them with arms. The general situation is as described in the message of Gen. Otis of the 26th of June except that a number of ports in the southern part of Luzon, in Leyte, and other islands to the south have since been opened to trade. The courts are in successful operation under the direction of able Filipinos. Affairs in the other islands are comparatively quiet, awaiting results in Luzon. All are anxious for trade, and repeated calls for American troops are received. Gen. Otis is giving his attention to the Jolo Archipelago and the Palawan Islands.

An unsuccessful effort to launch the new floating quarantine built for the Government for use at Havana was made at Philadelphia, Pa., July 19. The ways collapsed, and but half of the vessel reached the water, the remaining portion resting on the shore. With the assistance of several tugs and a high tide, the vessel was afterward floated.

The first Fourth of July under the American flag was celebrated at Honolulu with a civil and military parade and literary exercises. Celebrations were held in all the principal towns of the islands.

The exports of sugar for the first six months at Honolulu show an increase of 26,000 tons over last year. For the same period the excess of immigration over emigration was 7,513. Of the 12,095 arrivals, 9,195 were Japs.

Recently several thousand leaflets were distributed in



Matanzas containing an "address to the people" urging the natives to resist the United States. "The Americans deceive us," it said. "They tyrannize over us. They reduce us to the level of men without a country and without a faith."

In fighting which occurred at Sofata, in the Suateles District, Samon, July 4, one Malicota chief was mortally wounded and two Mataafa chiefs and one Suatele were killed and three others wounded. The British cruiser Tauranga and the German cruiser Cormoran arrested three chiefs and brought them to Apia for trial before the Supreme Court. Advice under date of July 11 from Apia says that Mataafa partisans among the rebels are raising funds to fight the Kingship question through lawyers, and are confident of obtaining a rehearing. Mataafa, however, accepts the abolition of the Kingship.

Much has been made of the speech delivered by Gen. Wilson, Governor of the Department at Matanzas, July 17, at a Santiago celebration banquet. This part of his address has caused special comment: "What is to become of Cuba it is impossible to say with certainty. It would be a bold man who would undertake to point out the various steps to the final destination of the island. But Cuba can rest assured that, having become enmeshed in the commercial system of the great nation which is her nearest neighbor, she cannot avoid the influence of the planets, whatever her hopes and aspirations. Her course, the resultant of the combined forces exerted upon her, which are greater than man's wishes and influence, whether she becomes a republic or a friendly ally under the influences of a commercial union or even a protectorate, makes little difference to us or to her. After the lavish sacrifices of blood and treasure in her behalf, we must care for her faithfully to the end. We have stricken the shackles from her limbs and given her liberty and independence with an ungrudging hand."

#### BOUNTY CLAIMS.

It now seems probable that early steps will be taken to secure the adjudication of the claims for bounty arising out of the battles of Manila and Santiago. The rules of the Court of Claims governing the disposition of the bounty cases were framed a month ago. The Court in the meantime has moved its quarters, and the work in the Clerk's office has been considerably demoralized in consequence.

It was found necessary, on account of the large number of claims, to prepare new record books. These have now come from the Government Printing Office, and the presentation of the individual cases has begun. The first case filed is that of Admiral Dewey. Following Admiral Dewey's claim are over eleven hundred other cases of officers and men of the Manila fleet, including Comdr. Asa Walker, of the Concord; Comdr. John D. Ford, Lieut. Comdr. John A. Norris, Lieuts. Bernard O. Scott, John Gibson, Benjamin Tappan and William Winder, Pay Insp. Daniel A. Smith, Paymr. John R. Martin and a number of others from the Boston, Raleigh, Baltimore and Olympia.

The first thing to be done in these cases is to prepare a proper call on the Navy Department for such information as is necessary aside from what appears in the printed records showing the nature of the opposing force.

In a letter filed among the papers in the case, Adml. Dewey states that, in his opinion, the enemy's force was superior to that engaged on behalf of the United States. This is made up by a consideration not alone of the number of the men and guns on the Spanish vessels, but the land forces as well. In the settlement of the prize and bounty of Adml. Farragut in the capture of New Orleans, it was held that the land forces could be taken into consideration. In that case the vessels opposing the occupation of New Orleans were of comparative unimportance, the great difficulty being to pass Forts Philip and Jackson on the lower reaches of the Mississippi River. The Court's decree in this case declared the force to have been superior to Adml. Farragut's, admitting that the land forces should be considered.

It has been found difficult so far to get at any very exact information as to the number of men on the enemy's vessels. This is of great importance, since the aggregate of the bounty to be allowed is directly based on this number. The understanding in the American fleet is that some of the Spanish vessels had double crews on board for the purpose, it is supposed, of furnishing prize crews to take possession of American vessels when captured. Inquiries are now being prosecuted on these lines by the attorneys for the parties.

Proceedings were instituted in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, July 20, by Adml. Dewey in the form of a libel against the entire Spanish fleet sunk at Manila, with the supplies and equipment captured from the shore defenses at Cavite. The case is filed by ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert, who has been retained by Adml. Dewey and his subordinates to look after their interests. The Court is petitioned to accept the findings of the Navy Survey Board, which reported that certain of the ships and their supplies were valued at \$326,141; to determine the actual value of certain other ships and supplies not included in that report and valued approximately at \$425,000, and to award to the libellant and his subordinates as prize money a sum equal to the sum of all the ships and supplies, amounting to about \$790,000. Chief among the exhibits submitted is the report of the Board of Survey, headed by Capt. Coghlan. It includes items of every conceivable sort—medical supplies, rope, clothing, non-perishable food supplies, cabin furnishings, tools, steel hulls, rigging and musical instruments. The vessels taken are given the following valuation: Leyte, \$30,000; Mindanao, \$15,000; Papido, \$8,500; Manila, \$9,000; Isabella I., \$3,000; Iloilo, \$6,000; Barcelo, \$6,500; Cavite, \$5,000; Callao, \$4,000; Consuelo, \$3,000, and Hercules, \$4,000. Several steam launches were also enumerated, their aggregate value being \$13,500. Near these items the report notes forty galvanized rings at two cents each; a bradawl at four cents, and a triangle at thirteen cents. The Don Juan of Austria, Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, subsequently raised, the guns of the arsenal at Cavite, and certain shore batteries were not included in the valuation. The Reina Christina, the Castilla and others of the fleet are also cited.

Charles & William B. King appear on behalf of the officers and crew for whom they have already filed petitions in the Court of Claims in the bounty cases. This alleges also that the Isla de Cuba, the Isla de Luzon and Don Juan de Austria, which were sunk at the battle and afterward raised, ought to be condemned as prize. It is estimated that these vessels, after deducting the cost of repairs, are worth about \$425,000, and it is contended that this amount should be awarded as prize money.

This represents a very important question, and may be the subject of much argument in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Attorneys to whom the matter has been presented say that they see no reason why prize money should not be awarded.

The attorneys interested are hopeful that the cases both in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and in the Court of Claims can be brought to a hearing shortly after the reconvening of these courts in the fall,

and in time so that at least a part of the money may be distributed by next summer. Appropriations by Congress will be necessary in each case before payments can be made, but these appropriations will doubtless be made as a matter of course, following the judgments of the courts by which the liability of the United States may be fixed.

#### LATEST FROM MANILA.

The gunboat Laguna de Bay, while patrolling the Rio Grande River, July 19, was fired on by a nest of insurgents hidden on the bank. Before a Gatling gun could be trained on the hastily retreating insurgents one soldier was killed and two wounded on board the gunboat.

Manila resembles an Arkansas town after a spring freshet. The heavy rains, which have amounted thus far to more than thirty inches in July, have converted the streets into waterways, and boats have been doing a merry commerce from street to street. Where a few days ago was heard the booted footfall of the American sentry, arises the splash of paddle and oar. The surrounding country is equally flooded, and the American soldier now knows what campaigning in a rainy season means.

The natives of the Provinces of Albay, South Camarines, and North Camarines are endeavoring to throw off the domination of the Tagals. It is reported that there has been fighting between the people of the provinces named and small bands of Tagals who were quartered upon them, running the local Governments, and that the people in question are willing to declare allegiance to the United States when troops are sent to protect them.

The Spanish Commission charged with negotiating for the release of Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos expects to return to Tarlac soon, with full authority to secure the release of all the prisoners. The Commissioners hope to be able to make arrangements under which the money to be paid for the ransom of Spanish captives will be deposited in bank, to be drawn by the Filipinos at a future date, so that the money cannot be used to carry on the war against the United States. It is this provision that Aguinaldo is disposed to resent.

The death of Capt. George H. Tilly, of the Signal Corps, May 28, is thus described by Sergt. W. B. Bother, of the Signal Corps, now stationed at Iloilo:

"On May 22 Capt. Tilly left Iloilo on the British cable steamer Recorder to repair the cable near Escalante. While Tilly was a guest of the cable company, he wore his uniform, being told that the natives were friendly, although the officials on the boat warned him to don a civilian suit of clothes. Arriving at Escalante a landing was effected and the party marched to the cable office. While inside the building they were fired upon from ambush, whereupon a retreat was begun. The launch was in the middle of the river, and for this the men started to swim. All reached it but Tilly. The natives were in hot pursuit, pouring a veritable shower of bullets after them, so that it was necessary for both the launch and Recorder to seek reinforcements.

"Returning later, the relief party under Gen. Smith asked for Tilly's body. The natives said he was 'all right.' His body was found floating in the water, terribly mutilated, one eye being gouged out and the face beaten almost to a jelly, as if pounded by oars and clubs. Gen. Smith started in pursuit of the insurgents, capturing two officers, and sentenced them to be shot. Capt. Tilly was buried in a metallic coffin in the German cemetery, situated near the bay. Capt. Tilly was liked by everybody. His coffin was one mass of flowers, the German, English and American Consuls sending large wreaths of flowers, as also did the citizens of Iloilo, including Spanish, Filipino, English and German. The operators of his company had a beautiful wreath with '30,' another with his sign, 'G. T.' and a beautiful cross made of orange blossoms. Col. Vanvalzah and Col. Keller of the 18th, and every officer who could be spared, were present to show their respect. Capt. Tilly was a native of Jamaica, L. I., where his father now resides."

It was only natural to expect that the demands of the Manila newspaper correspondents to run the campaign should result in renewed activity in the circulation of bogus statements. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson is, one of the latest victims. A correspondent credits a Filipino Peace Commissioner with saying that Gen. Anderson in a speech at Cavite shortly after his arrival last summer, disclaimed any intention on the part of the United States of taking one foot of territory. Gen. Anderson is too old a soldier to have assumed the part of a self-appointed plenary commissioner. That he could well leave to the ambitious Consuls. The General had some correspondence with Aguinaldo about forage and fuel, but when he found that the rebel leader was trying to lead him into a recognition of the so-called republic, he immediately reminded Aguinaldo that he could not treat with him except as a military commander. Gen. Anderson has also taken occasion to deny that he had any clash with Gen. Otis.

#### YELLOW FEVER.

The strict measures adopted by General Wood on his return to Santiago have resulted in a most satisfactory condition. Notwithstanding the fever epidemic only sixteen deaths from all causes were reported last week. This is the lowest mortality record the city has even known. On July 19 no new cases had been reported in five days, and nearly all patients in the hospitals were convalescing. The average monthly death rate in Santiago under the Spanish régime was 250, but since the American occupation it has been reduced to about 112, and is constantly decreasing, owing to the efficacious sanitary measures adopted. The site for permanent summer barracks at an altitude of 1,400 feet above the sea level has been selected by General Wood, and 200 men are now engaged in the construction of a road to the spot. George F. Olsen, of Denver, Assistant Superintendent of the Barber Asphalt Company, died from yellow fever July 19.

Surgeon General Sternberg received a despatch from Havana July 19 saying a second case of yellow fever had appeared in the 15th Inf., and a teamster in the 8th Cav. had also been stricken. Both of these regiments are in Puerto Principe. The 15th will move into a new camp.

Telegraphic orders issued late on July 21 direct the headquarters and Troops A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, 3d Cav., to go to the Philippines. Troops B, G and I will join Troop H at Fort Meyer and will remain in this country. The Troops mentioned will go from either San Francisco or Seattle. They will begin to move in less than thirty days.

A private cable message from Manila by way of Council Bluffs, Ia., says that Lieut. John L. Moore, 51st Iowa, committed suicide by shooting July 19 while in the hospital.

Secretary Alger has approved the recommendation of General Otis for a Volunteer Cavalry Regiment for the Philippines, to be known as the 11th Cavalry. General Otis has selected Captain James Lockett, 4th Cav., to be Colonel of this regiment.

#### CAVALRY FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

It has been determined that an aggressive cavalry campaign is necessary in the Philippines, and to that end preparations have already begun for augmenting the force under command of General Otis with mounted men of the regular and volunteer services. Orders preparatory to sending eight troops of the 3d Regular Cavalry to Manila with the necessary number of horses, have been issued, and the Quartermaster General's Department has chartered three large steamships to carry the animals. The horses and cavalrymen are to be sent to the Philippines in time to engage in the expected campaign at the beginning of the dry season.

In addition to the eight troops of the third cavalry, a volunteer cavalry regiment is to be organized and sent to Manila, and enough horses will be transported to the Philippines to enable Gen. Otis to mount at least one infantry regiment. Four troops of the 3d, A, D, H and M, now at Fort Myer, Va., are to remain at home, in accordance with the intention of the War Department to inaugurate the English home battalion system. The headquarters of the regiment and Troops C, E, F and I are at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops B and L at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Troops G and K at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The eight troops last named will go to the Philippines. Each of these eight troops will be increased from 100 to 120 men, making the number assigned to foreign service 960. The War Department anticipates no difficulty in raising the regiment of volunteer cavalry, which will be modeled after Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Assurances have been received that several troops can be organized from among the men in New Mexico and other parts of the Southwest who served in the Rough Riders. This regiment will consist of 1,440 enlisted men, divided into twelve troops of 120 men each. Later on, if the conditions in Cuba permit, it is probable that some of the cavalry now attached to the army of occupation will be transferred to the Philippines. The battalion of the 4th Cavalry, which has done excellent service in the Luzon campaign, has been augmented by the remaining eight troops of that command, so that with the two battalions of the 3d Cavalry, the volunteer regiment and a regiment of mounted infantry, Gen. Otis will have about 5,000 mounted men to harass the insurgents and prevent their escape in retreat.

When all the State troops now in the Philippines have been withdrawn Gen. Otis will have 30,000 Regulars. By the beginning of the dry season this force will be augmented by nearly 16,000 volunteers. In addition to these he will get one full regiment of Volunteer Cavalry and the eight troops of the 3d Regular Cavalry, which will bring his force up to 48,000 men.

There has been little trouble in securing the 4,000 horses required for Gen. Otis. The difficulty is with the transportation.

Col. Bird has informed the Department that the following vessels would be available for charter in addition to those now in use: Siam, capacity of 325 animals; City of Sydney, 400; Aztec, 800; Matewan, 500. Of these the Department has already chartered the Siam, and she will probably leave before the end of this month with a cargo of horses. The other three will in all probability be chartered without delay. Other vessels under consideration were the Athenian, Victoria, Garrone and Port Albert. These vessels are available at Seattle, Wash., and about the Athenian have now been chartered. The Athenian is immediately available and has a capacity of 150 men and 370 animals and 800 tons of freight.

The Victoria is a passenger vessel, and will have to be converted into a ship for animals. She will be ready the first week in August, and will be able to carry 800 horses. The Garrone can accommodate 152 first-class passengers and carry 500 animals, 1,000 tons of forage, or 400 tons of freight. The Port Albert will be ready between July 25 and Aug. 1, and will be able to carry 700 animals and 1,000 tons of forage. Arrangements are being made to fit the vessels up in every way for the safe transportation of the animals. To insure proper ventilation the vessels will be provided with electric appliances. It is estimated in the Quartermaster General's office that nearly all of the 4,000 animals can be gotten out of the United States by the 1st of October, so that they will be on hand in Manila not later than the middle of November.

#### PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

One of the most brilliant social events in the naval or society circles in Portsmouth, N. H., was the reception given on the afternoon of July 11 at the residence of Mrs. Robert F. Bradford to Capt. Taylor and the officers of the squadron, and at which there was also present as guests, the officers and ladies from the Navy Yard, the society leaders of the city and many distinguished persons from the nearby summer resorts. The spacious residence was royally decorated for the occasion with immense flags and a profusion of plants and cut flowers. Mrs. Bradford, assisted by her daughters, received her guests in the drawing room, and to all were extended the cordial welcome characteristic of this hospitable mansion. This is the first occasion since the death of Capt. Bradford in which Mrs. Bradford has acted as hostess, and this was in honor of Capt. Taylor, who was a dear and lifelong friend of Capt. Bradford. From the front drawing room the guests passed into the rear one beneath an arch of flags. In this beautiful apartment lemonade and fruit punch were served, while in the large dining room across the hall iced tea, sandwiches, ices and cake were served throughout the reception. The hall was a mass of flags, gracefully arranged, and the wide open doors led to the broad lawn beyond, where was stationed the fleet band from the U. S. S. New York present by courtesy of Capt. Taylor. Palms, flags and flowers added to the beauty of this delightful spot, and it was thronged with guests, who enjoyed every moment. The hostess and her charming daughters are most delightful entertainers, and the occasion was one overflowing with pleasure to all. The officers of the yard, with Admiral and Mrs. Remey, were among the early arrivals, and the officers of the fleet were present almost in a body.

Orders providing for the organization of an Army Nurse Corps, under the direction of Surgeon General Sternberg, have been issued from the War Department. The corps will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. It will consist of chief nurses, nurses and reserve nurses. The order provides that the Surgeon General may assign female nurses to duty at all Army hospitals where the cases treated require the care of trained nurses. Contracts for nurses will be for one year, except immune nurses, who will not be required to sign for any definite period. Other details of the order will be found under our Army head.



## OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Adjutant General, Washington.  
WOUNDED.  
17th Inf.—Corp. Christian Jensen, Co. K, arm, slight, June 30; George W. King, Co. E, thigh, severe, July 4; 1st Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, Co. E, cheek, hand and foot, moderate, July 11.  
4th Cav.—Frank Bouchard, Co. C, hand, slight, July 5; Edward Reeves, Co. C, foot, moderate, July 11; Aman Nall, Co. C, abdomen, severe, July 11.  
OTIS.

Port Said, July 14.  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.  
Olympia in voluntary quarantine. As soon as coaled, proceed Trieste for pratique and recuperation, officers and crew.  
DEWEY.

San Francisco, July 15.  
Adjutant General, Washington.  
Transport City of Para sailed yesterday evening with Maj. Augur and two troops 4th Cav., four officers, 179 men; headquarters, band and four companies 24th Inf., 14 officers, 542 men; Co. B, Engineers, 3 officers, 150 men; 180 rounds caliber 30 ammunition per man. With troops six Assistant Surgeons, ten Acting Assistant Surgeons, 19 men Hospital Corps, 1 officer and 21 men Signal Corps; 66 assigned men 24th, and 7 25th Inf. Passengers, Gen. Schwan and Aide; Col. Carpenter, 18th, and Bisbee, 13th; Maj. Lee, 9th; Capt. Batchelor, 24th Inf.  
SHAFER, Maj. Gen.

Manila, July 15.  
Adjutant General, Washington.  
Twenty inches of rain in July, attended by typhoons, made landing of transports impossible at Negros. Impossible to unload 6th Inf. until last day or two. Californians now loading. Colorados leave to-morrow on Warren. Idahos, North Dakotas and Wyomings next week as soon as transports can be coaled.  
OTIS.

Havana, July 16.  
Adjutant General, Washington.  
Death report: July 15, Puerto Principe, M. J. Tracy, veterinary, 8th Cav., died 14th, yellow fever. Santiago, Frank L. Johnson, 5th Inf., died 12th, supposed yellow fever.  
BROOKE.

Manila, July 16.  
Adjutant General, Washington.  
Sick list for past week: Typhoid fever, 23 cases; malarial fever, 223; dysentery, 233; diarrhoea, 173; intestinal troubles, 6; gastric troubles, 13; wounds and injuries, 116; exhaustion, 8; sunstroke, 1; contagious diseases, 10; undetermined diseases, 316; all others, 256; total, 1,378. Total number of men wounded to date is 1,586; died of wounds, not including those killed outright, 282. Total number patients to-day, including those sick in quarters, 1,889.  
OTIS.

Manila, July 17.  
Adjutant General, Washington.  
Deaths since last report: Dysentery—July 8, James J. Higgins, Corp., Co. H, 13th Inf.; George W. Warrington, Co. I, 1st Colorado; Ernest Weidoff, Co. I, 3d Inf.; Ludwig P. Mohlin, Co. B, 12th Inf.; July 14, Harry J. Reising, Co. M, 1st Colorado. Drowned, Accidental—June 24, Michael Sullivan, Co. M, 9th Inf.; July 4, George J. Wilson, Co. E, 16th Inf. Death from typhoid fever—July 7, August Nolle, Co. A, 4th Inf. Nephritis—John Onimlan, Sergt., band, 18th Inf. Hemiplegia—July 13, William Hodge, Co. C, 14th Inf. From wounds in action—June 28, Frank A. Duval, Co. F, 1st Colorado. Death occurred on Relief, at Nagasaki.  
OTIS.

Camp Meade, Pa., July 17.  
Adjutant General, Washington.  
Left Camp Meade at 9:20 this morning. Strength as follows: Field, staff and band, 6 officers and 32 men; B, 2 officers, 119 men; D, 2 officers, 112 men; F, 2 officers, 124 men; G, 3 officers, 120 men; H, 2 officers, 115 men; I, 3 officers, 112 men; K, 2 officers, 114 men; M, 3 officers, 110 men. Attached, 4 officers and 13 men. Medical department, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 3 Acting Assistant Surgeons and 9 men.  
SNYDER, Commanding 19th Inf.

Havana, July 17.  
Adjutant General, Washington.  
Death report, July 16, at Quemados: Farrier William Nery, Co. B, 7th Cav., typhoid, died 15th. At Puerto Principe: Sergt. William Lappin, Co. F, 15th Inf., died 14th. At Avila, 14th, pernicious malarial fever; unassigned recruit John Fitz, 15th Inf., died 14th, yellow fever.  
BROOKE.

Havana, July 18.  
Surgeon General, Washington.  
Havard telegraphs since and including 12th inst.: Taken sick—Medical officer, 1; female nurse, 1; Hospital Corps, 2; soldiers, 3; civilians, 14. Deaths—Soldier, 1; Hospital Corps, 1; civilians, 3. Troops now quite free and safe; very few Americans left in city. No new cases at Manzanillo.  
O'REILLY, Chief Surgeon.

Manila, July 18.  
Adjutant General, Washington.  
Continued heavy rain, cyclonic storms impede business in harbor. Colorados sailed transport Warren yesterday; Pts. Horne and Wilder, Co. G, left sick. In addition, 130 discharged men, various organizations, took passage. Californians on Sherman arrived from Negros; vessel must be coaled; await subsidence of typhoon now prevailing.  
OTIS.

Denver, Colo., July 18.  
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.  
Fires occurred at Fort Duchesne on the 11th and 16th, destroying one cavalry and quartermaster's stables, with considerable property. I have ordered Col. McGregor, 9th Cav., to investigate for causes and extent of damage.  
MERRIAM, Brig. Gen.

Havana, July 19.  
Adjutant General, Washington.  
General Wood reports to-day, no new cases among troops or in population. Situation very favorable; troops all well stationed and apparently doing well. No cases reported from any outlying points in department.  
BROOKE.

San Juan, P. R., July 19.  
Adjutant General, Washington.  
Pvt. Barney Haberstick, Co. A, 5th Cav., died yesterday of typhoid fever. Address Mrs. Haberstick, New England, W. Va.  
DAVIS.

Trieste, July 20.  
Secretary Navy, Washington.  
Olympia.  
DEWEY.

Manila, July 20.

Adjutant General, Washington.  
Storm still prevailing; barometer rising, indicating improved weather conditions. Average rainfall July for several years, fourteen and one-half inches; for twenty days fully, now closed, forty-one inches; country flooded. Troops on outpost have suffered and former lines of communication cut in some instances; not serious. No material increase in sickness reported. Telegraphic communication maintained with San Fernando, Bacoor and nearly all other points. Unable yet to coal returning transports.  
OTIS.

Manila, July 21.  
Adjutant General, Washington.  
Captain B. A. Byrne, 6th Inf., with seventy men, surprised united robber bands, Negros, numbering 450. Killed 115, wounded many; captured few rifles and revolvers, many hand weapons, large quantities stock, fighting at close distance. Byrne's loss, one killed, one wounded; names not given. This action very beneficial for quiet of Negros.  
OTIS.

A telegram was made public in Washington this week from the President to General Otis, in which he thanks the troops in the Philippines for their remaining in the Army after the ratification of the Peace Treaty. The message was dated July 1 and is as follows:  
Executive Mansion, Washington, July 1, 1899.

Otis, Manila.  
The President desires to express in the most public manner his appreciation of the lofty patriotism shown by the Volunteers and Regulars of the 8th Army Corps in performing willing service through severe campaigns and battles against the insurgents in Luzon, when under the terms of their enlistment they would have been entitled to their discharge upon the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain. This action on their part was noble and heroic. It will stand forth as an example of the self-sacrifice and public consecration which has ever characterized the American soldiers. In recognition thereof I shall recommend to Congress that a special medal of honor be given to the officers and soldiers of the 8th Army Corps who performed this great duty voluntarily and enthusiastically for their country.  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

## RECRUITING LIVELY.

Recruiting for the new Volunteer regiments is progressing rapidly. Returns from the recruiting stations show an average of from 400 to 450 enlistments per day, and it is expected that this will soon be increased to 500 per day. The recruiting is not confined, however, to filling up the regiments being organized in this country. Orders have been issued for the enlistment of men for the two skeleton regiments now being organized in the Philippines and the first day's return showed four men who offered themselves for those regiments. The recruiting for this service is at present confined entirely to Tennessee. Eight men of that State who served in the Spanish war have been promised appointments as 2d Lieutenants in the two Philippine regiments. These eight men and the places where they will establish recruiting headquarters in Tennessee are: William B. Aiken, Morristown; Grant T. Trent, Rogersville; James P. Toncray, Elizabethton; William F. Gwinn and Edward McGowan, Nashville, Memphis, and Jackson, Miss.; Thomas F. Peck, Madisonville; Reuben V. Baskette, Jearoldstown, and John T. Fuller, Silver Lake. The eight provisional 2d Lieutenants secured promises of appointment if they raised a sufficient number of men, through the efforts of Representatives Brownlow and Wilson of Tennessee, who called on the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General yesterday and submitted the proposition accepted. Other civilians will be given authority to recruit in other parts of the country under the same conditions. One has already been designated for Illinois and another for the District of Columbia. Men enlisted by these recruiting officers will be told before being examined that they are intended for the 36th and 37th Regiments, and not for the ten Volunteer regiments being recruited in this country.

Up to July 19 an aggregate of 3,129 men had been enlisted. The 31st Regiment, under Col. Pettit, with headquarters at Fort Thomas, Ky., heads the list with a total of 690 men. The 27th Regiment at Camp Meade is next, with a total strength of 571 men. Total recruiting for Volunteer organizations to July 21 was 3,551. The enlistments of July 20 were 422.

Rapid progress is being made at the Washington gun factory toward the completion of the new rapid fire machine guns which are believed to be the most powerful and efficient yet provided for the Navy. These guns are one-pounders, of the Maxim type and carry an explosive shell. Tests with the pieces have developed a rapidity of fire of 250 shots a minute; 100 of these guns were ordered some time ago, and of these, fifty have already been completed and will soon replace the old style one-pounders on ships in the service. The gun has an automatic feeder, is heavier than those now in use, and far more efficient in every respect. It is fed by a belt and so long as the finger is held on the trigger it will continue to fire. There are also now under construction at the gun factory 65 semi-automatic six-pounders of the Maxim type. These guns are capable of forty-one shots a minute and are believed to be superior to any of their type now in service.

The increased importance given to the medical department during these recent years has resulted in a demand from medical men that the Surgeon General of the Army should have a higher rank than that of Brigadier General. So far as we are aware, the first formal action in this direction by any representative body was taken at the recent meeting of the Medical Association of Georgia. Vigorous resolutions were adopted by the Georgian doctors, setting forth that the office of Surgeon General of the Army involves great and grave responsibility and the direction of vast interests and calls for the highest order of professional skill, learning and executive

A remarkable case of salvage is that of the steamship Milwaukee, which last autumn went ashore at Port Errol, near Peterhead. Finding it impossible to float her, as a large part of her fore end was inextricably jammed, she was cut in two with belts of dynamite cartridges, no less than 320 lbs. of dynamite being used. The after part, extending from just before the forward end of the navigating bridge, was towed to the Tyne and moored in that river until a new bow end was built, launched and made ready for connection to it. It is remarkable that this half of the vessel was towed with the bulkhead end foremost, and that the tug boats were assisted by the ship's own engines. The repairs were so successful in their attempt to dry dock that the two pieces were in correct relative positions, and but little subsequent adjustment was found necessary. A stranger would never suppose he was not looking at the original bow, and would find it impossible to point out where the junction was effected. In point of fact, the Milwaukee is now as perfect and as strong as ever she was.

ability, and that the number of officers and soldiers under the direction of the Surgeon General is greater than that under a division commander. The association gave it as its opinion that the Surgeon General should have the rank, pay and allowances of a Major General. The resolutions were ordered sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of War, to the Georgia Senators and Representatives in Congress and to all medical societies requesting them to join in the association's appeal. The committee which is furthering the ends of the appeal is carrying on a vigorous crusade. The chairman, Dr. J. Lawton Hiers, of Savannah, observes that members of the profession who are likely to be called to the office of Surgeon General must make a sacrifice in income when they are so called, even if the rank, pay, and allowances are raised to those of a Major General, and that that consideration, as well as the dignity of the profession requires, in the association's opinion, the promotion desired. This appeal is approved by the New York "Medical Journal," which goes so far as to urge individual physicians, irrespectively of society connections, to use their influence with members of Congress to secure the proposed advancement in grade.

An order issued by Major General Miles July 20 prohibits the wearing of felt hats in any other than their original shape, with a crease from front to back. The soldiers who will go to the Philippines on the present call will be supplied with straw hats. The order from General Miles provides for the purchase by department commanders of an inexpensive straw hat, to be worn by officers and men in hot climates as fatigue hats. No particular straw or pattern is described in the order.

## PERSONALS.

Gen. J. W. Clous left Governors Island July 17 on a short visit to relatives at Islip, Long Island.

A. A. Surg. L. S. Griffith, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Preble, Me., visited at Fort Adams, R. I., this week.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles visited Fort Ethan Allen July 20, in company with the Medal of Honor Legion.

Brig. Gen. William Sinclair, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sinclair expect to remain at the Arlington Hotel, Cobourg, Canada, all summer.

Charles Grant McDonald, appointed a 1st Lieutenant, is a son of Captain McDonald, retired, now a Representative from Maryland.

Naval Constructor J. Feaster has been detached from duty at the Boston Navy Yard—preparatory to retirement from active service on Aug. 5 next.

Congressman George E. Foss, of Chicago, and Lieut. Comdr. William H. Beecher, Naval Attaché of the U. S. Legation at Vienna, arrived at Trieste, Austria, July 20, to welcome Adml. Dewey.

Gen. T. M. Anderson, Commanding the Department of the Lakes, with members of his staff, was in Cincinnati and vicinity this week, making an inspection of grounds for the encampment of the 31st Regiment, U. S. V.

Mrs. T. M. Woodruff, widow of the late Maj. Thos. Mayhew Woodruff, U. S. V. (Captain 5th Reg., U. S. Inf.), who died of yellow fever at Santiago on July 11, and daughter are at Nonquitt, Mass., where they have a cottage.

Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, 7th U. S. Art., who has recently been assigned to Battery B at Great Gull Island, left Manila for the United States on sick leave July 12 on transport Centennial.

Mrs. Kendall, wife of Maj. W. P. Kendall, Medical Corps, now serving in Manila, will leave for France on the French line steamer La Gascogne the 29th of July, and with her companion, Mme. Bongardier, will spend the winter in Paris, where her address will be No. 24 Avenue de Chatillon, or something to that effect.

Mr. Francis Wheelwright Belknap, son of Comdr. Belknap, U. S. N., will be married to Miss M. R. Grant in Trinity Church, Newport, L. I., July 29. Mr. Belknap is well known in Annapolis, where he has relatives and a brother, who is a cadet at the Naval Academy. Miss Grant is a popular society lady, and is well known in this city.

These Army officers have registered at the War Department this week: Captain Arthur G. Sharpley, 31st Inf.; Lieutenant Max Wagner, 26th Inf.; Lieutenant H. B. Farrar, 4th Art.; Lieutenant James T. Ord, Porto Rican Battalion; Lieutenant Colonel Henry G. Sharpe, C. S.; Lieutenant G. W. Moses, 3d Cav.; Lieutenant Wm. R. Smith, 1st Art.

The author of a burlesque produced at a cheap Havana theater was arrested this week on the charge of libel. The play coarsely satirized Captain Wm. L. Pitcher, of the 8th Inf., and incidentally Generals Brooke, Chaffee and Ludlow figured in the piece. Captain Pitcher presides in the semi-military police court, the dignity of which is not to be made a footlight football.

Capt. John J. Haden, U. S. A., retired, formerly of the 8th Inf., has located at Cocoonut Grove, Florida, on the shore of Bay Biscayne, six miles southwest of Miami, where Mrs. Haden and he will be glad to see their Army friends at any time. As Miami is the seaport of the shortest and quickest route to all parts of Cuba, they hope their friends may pass that way frequently.

The cabin passengers of the steamship Havana, who were sent to Hoffman Island for observation, were released July 20. Among the number was Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross; Mrs. Lucien Young, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N., and Lieut. Col. Edward Hayes, recently promoted from Major, 7th Cavalry, to the 4th Cavalry, and who is on his way to Manila.

Miss Helen Clendenin having entirely recovered from yellow fever, she and her sister, Miss Elizabeth, daughters of the late Maj. Clendenin, Surgeon U. S. Army, left Swinburne Island Hospital, New York Harbor, July 19, and went to New York, where they were met by their uncle, Mr. C. F. Clendenin. Mrs. Clendenin arrived July 19 from Santiago de Cuba, and all have gone to their summer home in the Berkshire Hills.

Mrs. Pickett, widow of Gen. Pickett, in a letter full of pathos, protests against a reproduction of Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg being made a feature of a sham battle at the Georgia State Fair. She says: "There is one memory which flames in lines of fire across the record of the South's sad, storm-blown, noble past—the memory of Gettysburg." She asks that its glory and its terror be not desecrated to make a holiday.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps, Jr., U. S. N., returned home July 14, says the Vallejo, Cal., "Chronicle." He left here a little over a year ago, in charge of the transport City of Pekin. When he arrived at Manila he was assigned to duty as Executive Officer of the Raleigh, and remained on that vessel till she returned and was put out of commission at the Portsmouth yard. Comdr. Phelps has many friends in Vallejo, and they would be pleased to see him assigned to some agreeable duty at Mare Island.



Lieut. John F. Stephens, 10th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Mrs. Flagler, widow of the late Gen. Flagler, U. S. A., is still at her home in Washington, D. C.

Chaplain George W. Prioleau, 9th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Prioleau are visiting relatives at Algiers, La.

Maj. John A. Darling, U. S. A., and Mrs. Darling, traveling in Europe, are at present at Carlsbad, Austria.

Capt. W. B. Reynolds, 14th U. S. Inf., arrived in San Francisco this week en route to join his regiment in Manila.

Capt. George H. Sands, 6th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Leavenworth, and has assumed command of the post.

Col. Henry Carroll, U. S. A., retired, who was severely wounded at Santiago de Cuba, has made Denver, Col., his future home.

Capt. Garland N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., early in the week from a short visit to Lawrence, L. I.

Lieut. James H. Sands, U. S. A., reaches his sixty-fourth birthday July 23, and passes from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

The Rev. Mr. Habersham, who married a daughter of the late Secretary of War Stanton, is the Episcopal minister at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Comdr. Hawley has been in Boston during the week on business connected with the Bureau of Navigation. He returned to Washington on Thursday.

Capt. J. A. Goodin, 7th U. S. Inf., with a portion of Co. K, left Fort Porter July 19, and marched to Fort Niagara to engage in small arms target practice.

Maj. G. L. Byram, 27th Inf., Volunteers (1st Lieutenant, 1st U. S. Cavalry), is a recent arrival at Camp Meade, Pa., from St. Paul, for duty with the regiment.

Capt. D. L. Howell and Lieut. T. A. Pearce, 7th U. S. Inf., with Asst. Surg. J. T. Clarke, are at present "holding the fort" at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

The latest missing general prisoner at Governor's Island is reported as having "emerged in due season from a remote shed, contrite and hungry, and resumed his vocation."

The commissioned circle at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., now consists of Capt. W. R. Hamilton and Lieuts. H. D. Todd and Hugh La F. Applewhite, 7th U. S. Art., and Maj. T. E. Wilcox, Surg.

Chaplain Barry, U. S. A., serving in Cuba, his wife and daughter, residing at Fort Riley, and two sons in the 20th Infantry, in the Philippines, is the present record of the Barry family.—K. C. Times.

President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley are expected to spend a brief portion of the summer at Long Branch, N. J., residing partly at the Elberon and partly at the cottage of Vice-President Hobart.

San Francisco has raised some \$32,500 of the desired \$100,000 for a monument to Admiral Dewey to be set up in that city. Now it asks the rest of the State of California to come in and help make up the fund.

Long Island Head, Boston Harbor, Mass., is now garrisoned by Battery M, 4th Artillery, and officered by Lieut. H. J. Hatch and A. A. Surg. J. C. Orr. Capt. R. P. Strong, 4th Art., will join some time in August.

San Francisco despatches indicate that the people of the Pacific coast are anxious that Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter should be retained in active service after he shall have reached his sixty-fourth birthday, Oct. 16, 1899.

The engagement is announced of Miss Stiles, of Savannah, Ga., to H. Snowden Marshall, the eldest son of Col. Charles Marshall, of Baltimore, who was military secretary to Gen. Robert E. Lee during the War of the Rebellion.

Fort St. Michael, Alaska, is by no means an unpleasant post at this season of the year. The commissioned force there at the present consists of Capt. W. P. Richardson and E. S. Walker, 8th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. O. L. Spaulding, 3d U. S. Art., and A. A. Surg. J. R. Gregory.

Lieut. Col. Kitson, Commandant of the Royal Military School at Kingston, Ont., and Lieut. Col. A. H. Lee, Military Attache of the British Embassy at Washington, have gone to Esquimaut, Victoria, Seattle, San Francisco and other Canadian and American coast points. British defenses, including the North Pacific Station at Esquimaut, will receive a great share of attention.

Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. Navy, whose daughter, Miss Hannah Walker Sampson, has been critically ill at the home of her sister, at Cambridge, Mass., with typhoid fever, received word last Saturday night that the crisis had been passed safely, and that his daughter would probably recover. Adm. Sampson expects to spend some part of next month in Vermont with his family, as soon as Miss Sampson is able to stand the journey.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal, referring to Gen. Joseph Wheeler, says: "The little General has set a good example to his countrymen. While some are going about complaining of the Government, he is defying the infirmities of age and the dangers of a tropical climate in order to suppress rebellion against the flag of his country and compel respect for its laws. In justice to the young men of the country it must be said for them that they are not slow in following the example set them by Gen. Wheeler. Among these is the General's own son, who seems to be a chip off the old block."

Gen. Asa B. Carey, U. S. A., lately retired from active service, is at present with his family summering at Vineyard Haven, Mass. A correspondent, advertising to the retirement, writes: "Of him it is said that during his entire service as Paymaster he has never made mistakes nor had accidents nor misfortunes. He has never had to go to Congress for relief of any kind, and never in any way has lost a dollar of the public money. His character and integrity are of the highest order, and have never been assailed. In his official life his conduct and bearing have always been those of a high-minded and honorable soldier, reflecting credit on the service and on the country. In civil life Gen. Carey is an amiable, popular, courteous gentleman—qualities which have naturally made him friends wherever he has served."

Maj. F. D. Baldwin, 5th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival in Denver for duty as Inspector General, Department of the Colorado, which gives a local paper occasion to say: "Maj. Baldwin, in addition to his record as a soldier, is possessed of splendid social qualities and will prove quite an acquisition to the staff of Gen. Merriam. Prior to the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he was on duty as Indian agent in the territory and gave the fellows who wouldn't be permitted to manage affairs for the agent quite a 'run for their money,' as they say on the street. He was attacked from every side by fellows who wanted a civilian appointed, and made all sorts of reports to the Interior Department, but the Major stood his ground on many a field against the Indians, and came out of the contest with many scalps dangling by his side."

Comdr. B. S. Richards, U. S. N., is at Jamestown, R. I.

Mr. Percy, wife of Dr. H. T. Percy, U. S. N., is passing the summer at Capon Springs, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vail, U. S. N.; Mrs. Vail and their children have sailed for Amsterdam.

Insp. Gen. Breckenridge, U. S. A., and family will go to Capon Springs, Va., for the summer.

Lieut. J. E. Stephens, 7th U. S. Art., of Great Gull Island, is a recent visitor in New London, Conn.

Lieut. F. M. Bennett, U. S. N., has gone on a month's leave of absence, and has joined his family at Cassopolis, Mich.

Maj. W. W. Gilbert, Pay Department, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at San Francisco, Cal., where he has been ordered for duty.

Mrs. King and family, wife of Lieut. C. A. E. King, U. S. N., is spending the summer at Buena Vista, Penn. Lieut. King will join his family shortly.

Lieut. William E. Safford, U. S. N., has been detailed as senior officer on the staff of the Governor General of Guam, Capt. Richard P. Leary, U. S. N.

Col. E. P. Vollum, U. S. A., who is traveling in Europe, was in Munich July 4. His address is care Dresden Bank, Behren street, 38-39, Berlin, Germany.

Maj. S. M. Foote, U. S. V., Capt., 6th Art., is at Angel Island, Cal., where he is in charge of the new detention camp for troop returning from the Philippines.

An illustrated article on the docking of ships and marine growths, by Comdr. Harrie Webster, U. S. N., will shortly appear in the "Engineering Magazine" of New York.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Col. James M. Bell, 27th Volunteer Infantry, is now on her way to the Yellowstone Park, to visit Mrs. Crew, wife of Capt. Crew, 4th Cav., and will join Col. Bell at Camp Meade about the middle of August.

Miss Mary Gardner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Gardner, will join her aunt, Mrs. Adm. J. J. Almy, and Miss Almy at Jamestown, R. I., Aug. 1. Miss Julia Gardner has returned from visiting friends in Morris-town, N. J.

Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Schroeder, U. S. N., who has been with her family at Jamestown, R. I., since the early summer, has returned to Washington and rejoined her husband at their home on N street for a sojourn of some weeks.

Col. Chas. H. Alden and Maj. G. H. Torney and J. L. Powell, of the Army Medical Department, have been detailed to represent that department at the eighth annual meeting of the Associations of Military Surgeons of the United States to be held at Kansas City Sept. 27 to 29 next.

1st Lieut. Ben B. Woog, U. S. M. C., has been ordered to the Marine Barracks at New York for instruction in military tactics and routine, and left Washington on Wednesday last. Lieut. Woog will be remembered as the war correspondent of the New York "Journal" during a portion of the Cuban campaign of last year.

Capt. James Entwistle, U. S. N., was placed on the retired list on the 8th inst., and under the operations of the Personnel law advanced on that list to the rank of Rear Admiral. Adm. Entwistle will remain in the country during the hot weather, but it is his intention to make Washington his permanent home during the winter.

Chaplain Jones, of the U. S. S. Texas, spoke to about fifty persons last Sunday in the Chatham Square Gospel Tent, attached to the Mariners' Temple, in Oliver street, New York. The chaplain said he did not agree with the pessimists whose contention is that the world is growing more evil. He knew that the world is better than ever.

Paymr. Gen. E. A. Bates has entered in earnest upon his duties at the War Department, Washington, D. C., and some ladies calling upon a matter of business remarked after leaving his office that the Court of St. James had lost and we had gained a perfect Chesterfield in Gen. Bates. Mrs. Bates has been in Washington, D. C., on a short visit. The Misses Bates are in Europe.

Lieuts. B. C. Bryan and W. W. White, U. S. N., are in the West at present instituting inquiries in steam engineering subjects for the use of the Navy Department. There is an impression afloat that some modification of existing conditions is in train on the great lakes, and it is believed that our treaties with Great Britain will be changed to some extent in the near future. The information collected by our naval men on the inland waters of the country is of growing value.

There was an interesting meeting recently between two old shipmates on the St. Lawrence in 1848-49, Capt. Hiram Paulding in command. One was Rear Adm. Henry Erben, of our Navy, and the other Rear Adm. Bastch, of the German Navy. Another German officer who served with them has recently died—Admiral Berger. Both of these German officers attained to high standing in their navy, and always gave due credit to the American officers, from whom they received their first lessons in the art of naval war.

The President's appointment of Lieut. George L. Byram to be Major in one of the new army regiments is a justly deserved recognition of bravery in active service, says the Denver "Post." Maj. Byram played a heroic part in the battle of Las Guasimas, and has just recovered from injuries received in the charge in which his regiment, the first cavalry, bore the brunt of the fighting. Even Sergt. Stokely, that old war horse of the local army headquarters, appreciates Maj. Byram's new magnificence, as this morning he appeared at the doorway of Lieut. Graves's room, where were sitting the fortunate officer and several headquarters attachés, and, bringing his heels together with a click, he gave the stiff elbow salute and announced: "The Major is wanted at the telephone," and Maj. Byram retired amid shouts of laughter from his comrades and blushes of his own.

A correspondent referring to the recent marriage of Miss Harriet Pierce Graham, daughter of Gen. William M. Graham, U. S. A., to Lieut. Archibald Henderson Scales, U. S. N., says: "A reception and breakfast at the Clark cottage, the home of the bride, followed the ceremony. The bridal couple received beneath a canopy of flags. Lieut. Scales handed his sword to his wife, and she cut the wedding cake with it. The band from Fort Hamilton was stationed on the lawn, and played during the breakfast. The wedding presents, over two hundred in number, were displayed in an upper room, and were elaborate. Lieut. and Mrs. Scales started on their wedding trip at 3.30 p. m. Some of those present were Maj. and Mrs. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Col. and Mrs. Maus, the Misses Maus, Gen. and Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. John H. George, Capt. and Mrs. Ridgway, Capt. and Mrs. Newcomb, and Lieut. and Mrs. George G. Gately. While at Gettysburg, during the Civil War, the brigade commanded by Gen. Graham was opposed by Confederate troops in command of Maj. Gen. A. M. Scales, an uncle of Lieut. Scales."

Capt. C. S. Fries, 28th Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Camp Meade, Pa.

Men with peculiar names often enlist in the Army. We note a soldier at Fort Hancock named "Greciana Fout."

Capt. R. B. Turner, 6th U. S. Inf., is at Spokane, Wash., superintending the construction of the new fort there.

Lieut. R. L. Carmichael, 7th U. S. Art., of Fort Williams, Portland Head, Me., visited at Fort Adams, R. I., this week.

Maj. Charles A. Vernou, U. S. A., retired, has been appointed commandant of the Cadet Battalion at Orchard Lake, Mich.

Lieut. I. C. Jenks, 24th U. S. Inf., and A. A. Surg. W. M. Hendrickson are the only two officers at present on duty at Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

The Misses Hunt, sisters of the late Secretary William H. Hunt, U. S. N., are still at their home, 1466 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

Capt. G. L. Anderson and Lieut. P. C. Hains, Jr., 7th U. S. Art., and A. A. Surg. F. A. Harris are on duty at the Mortar Battery, Winthrop, Mass.

Capt. W. B. Reynolds, 14th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Reynolds are recent arrivals in San Francisco, the Captain being en route to Manila.

Naval Constr. Joseph Feaster, U. S. N., will be placed on the retired list Aug. 5 next. Meanwhile he has been detached from duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

Mrs. Mercer, wife of Maj. Carroll Mercer, U. S. A., is still at her beautiful country home near Frederick, Md., but will join friends in New London, Conn., in August.

Capt. B. K. Roberts, 5th U. S. Art., commandant of Fort Columbus, went to Camp Meade, Pa., this week to bid good-bye to his brother, Capt. Harris L. Roberts, 19th U. S. Inf.

Capt. L. H. Walker and Lieut. W. F. Hase, 4th U. S. Art., and A. A. Surg. J. W. Hart constitute at present the commissioned roster of Fort Hunt, Riverside Park, Fairfax County, Va.

Col. James M. Bell, 27th Inf., U. S. V. (Major, 1st U. S. Cav.), assumed command of Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., July 18, and has appointed Capt. Louis C. Scherer, Adjutant General of the camp.

Lieut. M. S. Murray, formerly of the 3d U. S. Vol. Engineers, and who after muster out superintended the construction of the military post Paso Cabellos, Cienfuegos, Cuba, has returned to New York.

Maj. D. M. Appel, Surg., U. S. A., on leave is at The Gerard, West 44th street, New York City. Maj. Appel retains command of the U. S. General Hospital at Savannah, Ga., which is closed for the summer.

A memorial in the shape of a howitzer in honor of the late Gen. John Sedgwick, killed in battle during the Civil War, has been donated by the U. S. Government to the deceased officer's native town, Cornwall, Conn.

Addison C. Harris, United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, and Messrs. Charles V. Herdliaka, Secretary of the American Legation, and Frank W. Mahlin, Consul at Reichenberg, went to Trieste this week to greet Admiral Dewey.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Col. F. L. Town, Capt. F. P. Avery, Lieut. G. W. Kirkpatrick, Gen. Guy V. Henry, Capt. Guy V. Henry, Jr., Grand Hotel; Capt. A. W. Brewster, Murray Hill; Maj. G. H. Hopkins, Waldorf; Maj. D. Madden, Sturtevant House.

We have noted with pleasure the appointment of Capt. John Murphy, 14th U. S. Inf., a gallant soldier, as Major and Paymaster, U. S. Army, previous to retirement. He is now at Vancouver Barracks endeavoring to regain his health shattered by service and exposure in the Philippines.

The commissioned roster of Fort Porter, N. Y., at present is Maj. William Auman, 13th Inf.; Capt. J. A. Goodin and Lieuts. G. H. Jamerson and F. W. Hersher, 7th Inf.; Maj. W. D. McCaw, Surg., all on duty. Maj. J. B. Guthrie, 15th Inf., and Capt. A. B. Scott, 13th Inf., under medical treatment.

Maj. Josiah Pearce, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pearce are at their summer home, "South Mountain," Md., and have with them the Misses Squire, of Washington, D. C., on a visit. Maj. and Mrs. Pearce think nothing of a walk over the mountains of thirteen miles to visit friends, although they have fine riding and driving horses.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending July 19. Comdr. Asa Walker, U. S. N., and Mrs. Walker; Col. L. R. Hare, U. S. A.; Ensign J. T. Tompkins, U. S. N.; Col. H. G. Sharpe, U. S. A.; Ensign Ridley McLean, U. S. N.; Ensign I. V. Gillis, U. S. N.; Surg. T. A. Berryhill, U. S. N.; Ensign Provost Babin, U. S. N.; Adm. J. A. Howell, U. S. N., and Ensign Raymond Stone, U. S. N.

Mrs. Henry, wife of Gen. Guy V. Henry, who was with her husband in Puerto Rico during the time that he was on duty as Military Governor of that island, addressed a large meeting of business men, in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association, New York, July 18. She described the conditions existing in Puerto Rico and explained the needs of the people living there. Her address was earnest and graphic, and aroused much enthusiasm. She was introduced by ex-Mayor William L. Strong, who heartily commended her work. Gen. Henry was also present and made a brief address.

Two officers of the Pay Corps of the Navy were placed on the retired list this week, viz., Pay Director James E. Tolfree and Paymr. William W. Barry. Pay Director Tolfree entered the Navy from New York as an Acting Assistant Paymaster, Sept. 13, 1862, was promoted Assistant Paymaster March 3, 1865; Paymaster, Jan. 22, 1866; Pay Inspector, Aug. 10, 1886, and Pay Director, Feb. 12, 1898. Paymr. Barry was appointed from Massachusetts, an Acting Assistant Paymaster, July 30, 1863, was promoted Paymaster March 15, 1870; Passed Assistant Paymaster, April 12, 1877, and Paymaster, Dec. 18, 1886.

The following officers are on the U. S. S. Olympia en route to the United States: Adm. George Dewey; Lieut. T. M. Brumby, Flag Lieutenant; Ensign H. H. Caldwell, Flag Secretary; Ensign W. P. Scott, Aide to the Admiral; Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton, commanding flagship; Lieut. Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses, executive officer; Lieut. Charles Laird, navigating officer; Watch Officers: Lieuts. V. Nelson, P. W. Hourigan; Ensigns M. M. Taylor, F. B. Upham, A. G. Kavanagh and H. V. Butler; Med. Dir. A. F. Price, Fleet Surgeon; Pay Insp. D. A. Smith, Fleet Paymaster; Chief Engr. F. H. Bailey, Surg. H. T. Percy, Asst. Surg. D. N. Carpenter, Chaplain W. H. I. Rensdy, Capt. O. C. Berryman, United States Marine Corps, Fleet Marine Officer; P. A. Engr. G. Kaemmerling, Asst. Engr. E. H. De Lany, Asst. Engr. J. F. Marshall, Jr., Asst. Engr. E. H. Dunn, Boatswain J. Costello, Gunner L. J. Connelly, Carpenter G. J. Shaw, Pharmacist A. Hammar, Pay Clerk W. M. Long, Fleet Pay Clerk M. W. Creagh.



## THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.  
Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

July 14, 1899.

## TO BE MAJOR.

Capt. C. D. V. Hunt, U. S. V.

## TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

George I. Becker, 1st Lieut., 15th Minn.  
Solomon L. Jeffers, Capt., 1st Ark.  
John H. Lewis, Capt., 7th U. S. Vol. Inf.  
Henry Stroup, Capt., 1st Ark.  
Theodore Schultz, Capt., 6th Mo.  
Wilson B. Stronz, in Volunteer service.

## TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Holmes Conrad, Jr., 2d Lieut., 2d N. C.  
Albert J. Dillon, Lieut., U. S. V. S. C.  
Vincent M. Elmore, Jr., 1st Lieut., 2d Ala.  
Henry Gibbins, 1st Lieut., 3d Tenn.  
John P. Spurr, 1st Sergt., 4th Tenn.  
Charles P. Hirst, Sergt., 1st Cal.  
John W. Healey, Sergt. Maj., 20th U. S. Inf.  
Archibald Miller, 1st Lieut., 6th Mo.  
Joseph Wilson, Corp., 10th U. S. Inf.

July 15, 1899.

## TO BE CAPTAINS.

Adam C. Carson, Capt. Co. F, 4th U. S. V. Inf.  
Henry A. Peed, Capt. Co. L, 4th Mo.  
William J. White, Capt. Co. K, 2d Ohio.

## TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Charles W. Barber, Capt. Co. H, 4th N. J.  
Frederick J. Barrows, Capt. Co. H, 13th Minn.  
Cyrus Gray Boasleux, Capt. Va. Vol. Inf.  
John M. Dunn, 1st Lieut., 1st Del.  
Richard Drum Laird, 1st Lieut., 10th Pa.  
Daniel J. Moynihan, 2d Lieut., Co. I, 2d Mass.  
Frederick B. Neilson, Philadelphia City Troop.  
William J. Sewell, Jr., Capt. and A. A. G. V.  
Edward Hill, Capt., 1st N. C. Vol.  
Edward R. Tompkins, Sergt. Maj., 2d S. C. Vol. Inf.  
Charles O. Thomas, Jr., Capt., 10th U. S. Vol. Inf.  
George P. Whitsett, Capt., 5th Mo.

## TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Samuel S. Archibald, Sergt., 4th Va.  
George W. Cochmower, Pvt., Co. E, 1st Ill.  
John Alden Degen, Corp., Co. M, 7th U. S. Inf.  
Clark R. Elliott, 2d Lieut., 15th Minn.  
Roy L. Fernald, Co. C, 7th U. S. Inf.  
Albert U. Faulkner, Pvt., Troop C, N. Y. Cav.  
Francis Wharton Griffin, 1st Lieut., 3d U. S. Vol. Inf.  
Carl Hard, Corp., Troop I, 2d U. S. Vol. Cav.  
Robert S. Knox, 2d Lieut., Va. Vol. Inf.  
Louie St. Clair Munford, 2d Lieut., 2d Ala.  
Frederick Harvey Plummer, 2d Lieut., 4th Va. Vol. Inf.  
Max Wagner, 2d Lieut., U. S. Vol. Signal Corps.  
John N. Wright, 2d Lieut., 4th U. S. Vol. Inf.  
Guy A. Boyle, 1st Lieut. and Adj., 158th Inf.  
William B. Eulasa, Co. A, 1st Ohio Vol.  
Thomas S. Mormon, Jr., 1st Lieut., 2d S. C. Vol.  
James A. Simpson, 1st Lieut., 4th Ky.

July 18, 1899.

## TO BE MAJOR.

Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Capt., 19th Inf.

## TO BE CAPTAINS.

William Brooke, Lieut., 4th Inf.  
Charles D. Comfort, Lieut. Col., 7th Vol. Inf.  
Edward J. Gihon, Maj., 6th Mass.  
Alexander Greuz, Jr., Capt., 6th Mass.  
Earl W. Tanner, Lieut., 17th Inf.  
Samuel W. Kennedy, Maj., 1st Ohio.  
Willard D. Newbill, 2d Lieut., 7th Art.  
Philip H. Stern, Capt., 5th Vol. Inf.  
Arthur G. Sharpley, 1st Lieut., 3d Cav.

## TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hugh C. Preston, Capt., 4th Vol. Inf.  
William O. Reed, 1st Lieut., 1st Ky.  
Kaolin L. Whitson, 1st Sergt., 5th Md.  
William A. Castle, Capt., 7th Ohio.  
Frank Lowry, 7th Ohio.  
Albert P. Morrow, Corp., 6th Cav.  
George L. Wood, 2d Lieut., 2d Ohio.

## TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Walter W. Clarke, Pvt., 1st Ga.  
Louis S. Chappelle, 1st Lieut., 7th Cal.  
John C. Cassels, Sergt., 3d Pa.  
John Tipton Dunn, 8th Inf.  
Samuel M. English, Lieut., 8th Cal.  
Francis J. Ellison, 202d N. Y.  
Charles H. Errington, 1st Lieut., 1st Ill.  
George Lea Feibler, Capt., 9th Vol. Inf.  
Guilford S. Barber, 159th Ind.  
William H. Lyons, Maj., 1st W. Va.  
Cleveland Cox, Lansing.  
Hugh Nell, 1st Lieut. and Co. M, 2d Ark.  
George C. Shaw, District of Columbia Vol.  
John J. Shaw, Ord. Sergt.  
Albert Howard Stevens, 1st District of Columbia.  
W. G. Tremaine, 1st Sergt., 5th Art.  
Frank L. Case, 1st Lieut., 6th Vol. Inf.  
A. E. Deitsch, non-commissioned officer, 10th Ohio.  
Harry D. Mitchell, Lieut., 2d Ohio.  
Donald G. McClelland, non-commissioned officer, 71st N. Y.  
Arthur N. Pichel, Corp., 3d Tenn.  
Francis W. Ralston, Jr., 1st Sergt., Battery A, Pa. Vol.  
David A. Snyder, 1st Sergt., 10th Ohio.

July 19, 1899.

## TO BE COLONELS.

Wm. E. Birkhimer, Capt., 3d Art., to be Col., 28th Inf.  
L. W. Kennon, Capt., 6th Inf., to be Col., 34th Inf.

## TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Lewis H. Strother, formerly Capt., 1st Art.

## TO BE MAJORS.

Edward B. Cassatt, 2d Lieut., 4th Cav.  
Joseph T. Dickman, Capt., 8th Cav.  
Robert D. Walsh, Capt., 9th Cav.

## TO BE CAPTAINS.

James L. Birchfield, Capt., Co. A, 3d Ky.  
John P. Grinstead, Capt. Co. L, 21st Kan.  
John Hickey, Maj., 1st Conn. Vol.  
Charles W. Miller, 1st Lieut., 16th U. S. Inf.  
Frank W. Lattimer, Capt., Co. D, 6th Ill. Vol.

## TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Charles H. Boyce, 1st Lieut. Co. F, 1st N. Y.  
Daniel H. Gointy, 1st Lieut., 1st N. H. Vol.  
James Lawrence Long, Capt., 1st Ark. Vol.  
Marion B. Wilhoit, 1st Lieut., Co. M, 4th Ky.

## TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Benjamin Kossman, Post Q, M. Sergt., U. S. A.  
Allen Lefort, Pvt., Battery H, 3d U. S. Art.  
Denny Verdi, who saw service in Cuba.

July 20, 1899.

## TO BE CAPTAINS.

James S. Butler, formerly Capt., 2d Mississippi.  
Edward C. Carey, formerly Lieut., 16th Infantry.  
William F. Meeks, formerly Capt., 71st N. Y. Vols.

Charles A. Reynolds, formerly Capt. I, 10th Ohio Vols.  
Frank G. Russell, formerly Maj., 1st Territorial Regt.

## TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

F. O. Denmore.  
Forry H. Hawkins, formerly Capt., 1st Ohio.  
Virgen C. Pockenpaugh, formerly Lieut., 5th Illinois.  
Carroll Powers, formerly of 2d Kentucky Vols.  
James R. Rash, formerly Lieut., 3d Kentucky.

## TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

James D. Danner, formerly of the 8th Pennsylvania.  
H. J. McKenney, formerly private, 5th U. S. V., S. C.

G. O. 128, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JULY 10, 1899.  
By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 46 (page 35), 63 and 64 (page 41) of the Regulations and Decisions pertaining to the Uniform of the Army of the United States (3d edition, 1899) are amended to read as follows:

## FATIGUE AND STRAW HATS.

46. All Enlisted Men.—Of drab colored felt, with worsted hat cords conforming in color to arm of service, with letter of troop or company and number of regiment in front, and in the case of Engineer troops with the letter of company only, according to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, to be worn in the field and in garrison only on fatigue and stable duty, at target practice, and when the rubber poncho is worn, the color to be uniform for both officers and enlisted men in each troop, battery, or company. The wearing of these hats in any other than their original shape is prohibited.

During the warm season department commanders may authorize an inexpensive straw hat of such pattern as they may prescribe to be worn by officers and enlisted men of their commands on fatigue and stable duty, at target practice, and when not on duty.

## BAND UNIFORMS.

63. Bands will wear the general uniform of their regiments. Commanding officers may upon appropriations made by the councils of administration add such ornaments as they deem proper. Upon proper application they will be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department with mounted helmets, having cords and bands and hair plumes conforming in color to the arms of service, and lyres of white metal, aiguillettes with shoulder knots, music pouches, and white summer trousers, to be worn upon such occasions as may be prescribed by the department commander.

The following shall be the prescribed uniform for drum majors, viz:

## FULL DRESS.

Black lynx skin shakos with plume and tassels of color of arm of service, and leather chin straps with brass scales and side buttons. The shakos for drum majors of cavalry to be of smaller dimensions than those for the other arms, according to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Dress coats according to pattern of arm of service, except that the facings and cuffs shall be of color of arms of service, ornamented with suitable braid above the cuffs, breast and skirt facings, all as per pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Aiguillettes and epaulettes of worsted, conforming in color to arm of service, as per pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Sword belt of enameled leather, of color of arm of service and regulation width.

Chevrons of gold lace, of the prescribed pattern.

Trousers of regulation patterns with stripes prescribed for sergeants of the respective arms of the service.

Batons as per pattern, with silver cords and tassels, as follows: Cavalry, yellow; Artillery, scarlet; Infantry, blue and white intermixed. Only the dismounted drum majors shall carry batons. Drum majors of all mounted bands will carry swords.

## UNDRESS.

The regulation blouse, cuffs and breast to be ornamented in same manner as the dress coats, with cloth chevrons of the prescribed pattern.

Articles of band uniforms, including shakos, aiguillettes, shoulder knots, epaulettes, sword belts and music pouches, that do not form part of the annual clothing allowance, may be issued but not charged, except in case of loss or damage.

The articles thus issued without charge remain the property of the United States.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 129, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JULY 13, 1899.

Announces the allowances of ammunition for the instruction of batteries of heavy artillery, in addition to those prescribed in G. O. No. 18, March 30, 1897. Publishes instructions for practice with Parrott projectiles using spheroidal hexagonal and hexagonal powders, and instructions for using disappearing carriages.

## G. O. 18, OFFICE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR, IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, MAY 20, 1899.

Publishes a circular of the War Department amending the United States Provisional Customs Tariff and Regulations in the Philippine Islands.

## G. O. 19, OFFICE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR, IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, MAY 25, 1899.

Lieut. Col. J. D. Miley, U. S. V., is appointed Collector of Customs of the Port of Manila, P. I., relieving Lieut. Col. George R. Colton, 1st Neb. Vol. Inf. Capt. W. W. Wetherpoon, 12th U. S. Inf., is appointed Collector of Customs of the Port of Iloilo, P. I., relieving Capt. J. F. Evans, U. S. V. Capt. Evans will proceed to and report at these headquarters.

## G. O. 20, OFFICE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR, IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, MAY 29, 1899.

Announces that the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands (Audiencia Territorial) re-established and will exercise the jurisdiction civil and criminal, which it possessed prior to August 13, 1898, in so far as compatible with the supremacy of the United States in said islands, and will administer the laws recognized as continuing in force by proclamation from these headquarters dated August 14, 1898, except in so far as they have been or may hereafter be modified by authority of the United States.

Among the appointments announced are these: Civil Branch (Sala de Lo Civil), President (Presidente), D. Manuel Aranalde, Associate Justices (Magistrados), Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, U. S. Vols. Criminal Branch (Sala de Lo Criminal), Associate Justices (Magistrados), Maj. R. W. Young, Utah Vol. Light Art.; Capt. W. E. Birkhimer, 3d U. S. Art.

## G. O. P. 29, DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, MAY 25, 1899.

Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. V., is relieved from duty as Provost Marshal General of the City and suburbs of Manila, and will proceed to Iloilo, Island of Panay, and assume command of the 1st Separate Brigade, 8th Army Corps, and the Visayan Military District, relieving Brig. Gen. James F. Smith, U. S. Vol.

Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, U. S. V., is appointed Provost Marshal General of the City and suburbs of Manila, and, in addition to such duty, will assume command of the separate brigade constituting the Provost Guard, relieving Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. V.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

## G. O. 32, DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, MAY 31, 1899.

Issues instruction to Commanding Officers of volunteer organizations, directed to proceed to the United States, relative to having public property be passed upon by a board of survey. Directs all guards and patrols to respect and consider valid all written passes and permission of the Captain of the Port granting the privilege to cascos and smaller craft with their cargoes to navigate the shore line of the bay between Manila and Malabon.

First Lieut. David S. Stanley, 22d U. S. Inf., is appointed aide-de-camp on the Staff of Maj. Gen. B. S. Otis, U. S. V.

G. O. 130, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JULY 13, 1899.

The following order of the President is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Mansion, July 13, 1899.

The following telegram received from the Major General Commanding the Division of Cuba, viz:

It is necessary that the Captain of the Port of Havana be under the orders of the Military Governor of Cuba and that the command of naval station make reports in sanitary matters to the proper authorities—appears to render it expedient that certain orders changing the organization of the government in Cuba should be issued, and it is therefore hereby directed that the Captain of the Port of Havana shall be appointed by the Military Governor of Cuba and be subject to his orders, the naval officer now performing the duty of Captain of the Port to be relieved when such appointment shall be made. The building in which the offices and quarters of the Captain of the Port are situated shall be turned over to said Governor. The Military Governor being chief executive of the island, and as such the representative of the President, the commandant of the naval station will report to him in sanitary and other matters appertaining to the government of the island, excepting that this shall not affect the naval commandant's direct responsibility to the Navy Department in naval matters or in reference to the disposition of quarters and the internal administration of the naval station.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

## CIRCULAR 6, U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, MAY 30, 1899.

Publishes a circular of the War Department upon the subject of the United States Laws and Regulations governing immigration to the United States.

## CIRCULAR 28, DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, MAY 23, 1899.

Publishes extracts from the Act approved March 2, 1899, entitled for increasing the efficiency of the Army of the United States and for other purposes, promulgated in G. O. 36, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O. In commenting on the extract, Gen. Otis says: "Under the foregoing quoted section of the law the volunteers can be discharged in the Philippines and immediately re-enlisted in the regular force, or they can be re-enlisted and formed into volunteer organizations, entering the same for a term of six months, or for a term extending through the period of necessary service in the Philippines, but not beyond July 1, 1901."

The discharge from present enlistment and an immediate re-enlistment in a volunteer organization for six months carries Government transportation to a port of the United States and travel allowances thence to place of original enlistment—i. e., Government transportation will be given at the expiration of the re-enlistment, and travel allowances in cash from San Francisco to place of enlistment in the United States when discharge from present existing term is granted.

Re-enlistment for the term extending to July 1, 1901, in either the regular or volunteer establishment, carries travel allowances from the Philippines to the place of original enlistment to be paid in cash upon discharge from present term.

"It is not believed that necessity for the retention of a volunteer force in the Philippines can exist for a very great length of time, hence, considering pecuniary considerations alone, it would seem that the longer re-enlistment in either a regular or a volunteer organization would be preferable for individual interest."

"All officers and enlisted men of volunteer organizations now performing service in the Philippines, and all enlisted men of the regular establishment, who enlisted for the war with Spain and for the war only, are entitled upon discharge from the present term of enlistment to two months' extra pay—this to be paid by Government upon prospective discharge."

## CIRCULAR 29, DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, MAY 23, 1899.

Circular No. 26, c. s., these headquarters, relating to the examination of lieutenants of the line to fill vacancies existing in the grade of second lieutenant in the ordinance department, is amended so as to read "First" Lieutenant.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

## G. O. 4, OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, MAY 20, 1899.

Maj. George L. Byram, 27th Inf. Vol. (1st Lieut. 1st U. S. Cav.), is hereby relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate, Department of Colorado. He will transfer all property, books and records pertaining to his office to 1st Lieut. William S. Graves, 7th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, who will take temporary charge thereof.

## G. O. 12, DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA, JULY 9, 1899.

Lieut. Col. Marion F. Maus, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., (Maj. 2d Inf.), is announced as Inspector General, Department of Columbia.

## G. O. 11, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, JULY 13, 1899.

Maj. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., is announced as Acting Inspector General, Department of the Missouri, with station at Denver, Col.

## G. O. 10, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, JULY 17, 1899.

1st Lieut. Leonard D. Wildman, Big. Corps, U. S. V., having reported at these headquarters as required by paragraph 3 Special Orders No. 155, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., July 5, 1899, is announced as Signal Officer of the Department.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt.

M. BARBER, A. A. G.

## CIRCULAR 9, DEPT. PROVINCE OF HAVANA AND PINAR DEL RIO, JUNE 9, 1899.

Publishes instruction regarding boards of survey.

## CIRCULAR 12, DEPT. PROVINCE OF HAVANA AND PINAR DEL RIO, JUNE 12, 1899.

The following communication from the Chief Surgeon is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Chief Surgeon's Office, Hdqrs. Dept. Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, Quemados, Cuba, June 17, 1899.

To the Adjutant General of the Department:

Sir:—It is now well established that in many cases of typhoid convalescents are not fit for military duty for a long considerable time after the patient is convalescent and going about. To return these men to their company is an effective method of spreading the infection. It is also a fact that typhoid convalescents are not fit for military duty for a long time after they are apparently well. For these reasons it is recommended that no typhoid convalescent be returned to his command, but that such cases be transferred to Military Hospital No. 1, as soon as it becomes safe to move them. From that hospital they can be transferred to the United States to perfect their convalescence at a General Hospital on a furlough. In this connection attention is invited to the 4th endorsement of the enclosed paper. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. Kean, Major and Surgeon U. S. V., Chief Surgeon, Dept. Prov. Havana and Pinar del Rio.

By command of Brig. Gen. Lee.

R. E. L. MICHIE, A. A. G.

## CIRCULAR 2, DEPT. OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA, JULY 8, 1899.

Publishes sanitary regulations and guidance of all concerned.

## G. O. 22, DEPT. OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA, JULY 6, 1899.

Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, A. A. G., U. S. V., is announced as Adjutant General of the Department with station at Matanzas, Cuba.

The following Department Staff is announced:

Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, A. A. G., U. S. V., Adjutant General.

Maj. J. H. Dorst, 2d U. S. Cav., A. I. G., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Maj. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Jr., A. U. S. V., Judge Advocate.

Maj. James B. Aleshire, Qrtr., U. S. V., Chief Quartermaster.



Maj. W. H. Miller, Qrtr., U. S. V., Disbursing Quartermaster for Civil Business.  
 Capt. H. B. Chamberlin, A. Qrtr., U. S. V., Assistant to Chief Quartermaster.  
 Capt. M. R. Peterson, C. S., U. S. A., Chief Commissary.  
 Maj. Frank J. Ives, Surg., U. S. V., Chief Surgeon.  
 Maj. J. H. Hyssell, Surg., U. S. V., Sanitary Inspector.  
 Maj. Lewis Balch, Surg., U. S. V., Sanitary Inspector.  
 Capt. John Biddle, C. E., U. S. A., Chief Engineer.  
 1st Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 2d U. S. Cav., Aid, Acting Ordnance Officer.  
 Capt. Samuel Reber, S. C., U. S. V., Chief Signal Officer.  
 Capt. Charles J. Stevens, 2d U. S. Cav., Provost Marshal and Inspector of Police.  
 Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, 2d U. S. Cav., Assistant to the Acting Inspector General.  
 By command of Brig. Gen. Wilson:  
 E. J. McCLENNAN, A. G.

#### CIRCULAR 30, DEPT. PACIFIC AND 8TH ARMY CORPS, MAY 27, 1899.

A communication of which the following is a copy has been received at these headquarters. Interference with railway trains, either as to schedule time of running or as to appropriation of rolling stock as therein indicated, will cease. By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.  
 8th A. C. Ayuntamiento, Manila, P. I., May 27, 1899.  
 To the Adjutant General, Dept. Pacific and 8th A. C.:

Sir,—I have the honor to request that troops serving in the 2d Division and along the line of the railroad be directed not to interfere with train orders given by me. During the last three days trains have been seized and appropriated; those ordered for an organization being taken by another, and also held, regardless of any running orders the operating crew have received from me. The result is no one has timely or satisfactory service. The road is in bad shape in several places, and two bridges endangered by high water, and night service should not be rendered except in case of absolute necessity. I can be reached by wire at any time, day or night, and will change time of trains when necessary, but I cannot be responsible for service on the road unless I can control it.  
 Very respectfully,  
 C. A. DEVOL, Maj. Qm., U. S. V.

#### G. O. 30, DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC AND 8TH ARMY CORPS, MAY 25, 1899.

Republishes G. O. 58, H. Q. A., March 22, 1899, relating to the discharge of enlisted officers and men of volunteers on foreign soil.

#### G. O. 31, DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC AND 8TH ARMY CORPS, MAY 26, 1899.

Relates to prisoners of volunteer organizations ordered to return home, and the Government property in the hands of such organizations.

#### G. O. 21, DEPARTMENT OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA, JULY 5, 1899.

Directs officers, soldiers and civilian employees of the United States to exercise courtesy and politeness in their intercourse with the people, and avoid actions, language or criticism calculated to provoke quarrels or violence or to give offence or annoyance. The order also gives other instructions relating to the civil government.

#### G. O. 36, DIVISION OF CUBA, JULY 28, 1899.

Gives the pay of interpreters, which varies from \$50 to \$100 per month.

#### G. O. 37, DIVISION OF CUBA, JULY 8, 1899.

Calls attention to irregularities in the manner of issuing and accomplishing bills of lading, and also the lack of record evidence for use of Boards of Survey called upon to fix the responsibility for losses and directs that special care be taken in preparing bills of lading as well as in the accomplishment of them.

This order was published in the Army and Navy Journal of July 15, 1899, page 1063. A corrected copy has been issued, however, by the War Department, as the original order contained two errors of figures. The first lines of the paragraph following the order announcing the naming of Fort Wright should read: "On the morning of the 17th of May, 1858, Maj. Edward J. Steptoe, 9th U. S. Inf."

#### G. O. 7, DEPT. LAKES, JULY 17, 1899.

Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr., U. S. A., is announced as Chief Paymaster, Dept. of the Lakes.

#### G. O. 14, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, JULY 10, 1899.

Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., is announced as Inspector General, Dept. of California.

#### CIRCULAR 15, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, JULY 13, 1899.

Publishes regulations for sanitary service of the Volunteer troops while occupying their camps at the Presidio of San Francisco, preparatory to muster out.

#### G. O. 131, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JULY 19, 1899.

Announces the appropriation "for contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military departments: To Depts. of the East, \$200; to Lakes, \$175; to California, \$200; to Dakota, \$175; to Missouri, \$175; to Colorado, \$175; to Gulf, \$200; to Columbia, \$175; to Texas, \$175; to Cuba, \$300; to Santiago and Puerto Principe, \$225; to Havana, \$200; to Matanzas and Santa Clara, \$200; to Havana and Pinar del Rio, \$200; to Porto Rico, \$225; total \$3,000. The appropriation "to provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction" to the service schools hereinafter specified, contained in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, is allotted as follows: To Artillery School, \$4,000; to Infantry and Cavalry School, \$2,500; to Cavalry and Light Artillery School, \$2,000; total, \$8,500.

#### G. O. 33, DEPT. SANTIAGO, JULY 10, 1899.

Capt. William H. Beck, 10th U. S. Cav., is detailed as Acting Chief Commissary of the Department, relieving 1st Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 6th U. S. Cav., A. D. C., from this duty.

#### CIRCULAR 31, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH ARMY CORPS, MAY 28, 1899.

Relates to Inspection and Sanitary Reports.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V., is relieved from temporary duty with the 2d Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 16.)

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, for assignment to a brigade. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 16.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. John M. Carson, Jr., Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed from New York City, N. Y., to Philadelphia, Pa., on official business pertaining to the refitting of the U. S. transport Thomas (W. D., July 15.)

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. V. only, on tender of his resignation of that position, to take effect July 12, 1899. (W. D., July 15.)

Capt. George L. Goodale, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed in charge of the construction work necessary to complete the sewer from Camp Columbia. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 29.)

Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, July 4.)

Capt. Patrick H. McCaull, A. Q. M., U. S. V., now in New York City, N. Y., will proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report in person to the C. O., hospital ship Missouri for duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on that ship, to relieve 1st Lieut. Clarence J. Manly, Asst. Surg. (W. D., July 18.)

The W. D. Special Order of July 15, relating to Maj. John M. Carson, Jr., Q. M., U. S. V., is amended to read as follows: Maj. John M. Carson, Jr., Q. M., U. S. V., will take station at Philadelphia, Pa., on official business pertaining to the refitting of the U. S. transport Thomas. (W. D., July 18.)

Maj. Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. at these Headquarters, Dept. of Missouri, will proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the purpose of making necessary provision for the quartering, supply, etc., of one regiment of U. S. Vol. Inf., to be organized and outfitted at that post. (D. M., July 10.)

Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. V., now at Santiago, Cuba, will report to the Commanding General, Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, for duty. (W. D., July 17.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Francis Finlay, is assigned to temporary duty at the camp of returning Volunteers, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., July 12.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Arthur Purvis, is assigned to temporary duty at the detention camp, Angel Island. (D. Cal., July 12.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, A. C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago de Cuba. (D. Cuba, July 6.)

Commy. Sergt. John McCarthy (appointed July 14, 1899, from Commissary Sergeant, 10th U. S. Infantry), will be sent to Holguin, Cuba. (W. D., July 15.)

Commy. Sergt. John B. Wilson will be sent to Fort Harrison, Mont. (W. D., July 15.)

Capt. S. M. Milliken, C. S., U. S. V., is relieved, on account of sickness, from duty in charge of issues to the regiments of the 1st and 2d Brigades, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 19.)

Maj. Henry B. Osgood, C. S., U. S. A., will proceed from August, Mass., and enter upon duty as purchasing commissary at that place, to relieve Maj. David B. Wilson, 25th U. S. Inf., of that duty. (W. D., July 17.)

Capt. Edward R. Hutchins, C. S., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as quartermaster and commissary on the transport Tartar, during the voyage to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., July 10.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. Starling S. Wilcox, U. S. A., will report in person to the C. O., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (W. D., July 15.)

A. A. Surg. James S. Kennedy, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (W. D., July 15.)

So much of par. 32, S. O. 159, July 10, 1899, W. D., as relates to A. A. Surg. Henry H. Bradley, U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., July 15.)

Acting Hospital Steward Gustav Bonhauser, Hospital Corps, San Francisco, Cal., will be sent by U. S. transport Para to Manila, P. I. (W. D., July 14.)

Hospital Steward Joseph Schraml will be sent on the hospital ship Missouri to Manila. (W. D., July 14.)

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted A. A. Surg. Thomas D. Ingram, U. S. A. (W. D., July 14.)

Maj. R. G. Ebert, Surg., U. S. A., Acting Chief Surgeon of the Department, will make the examination and report, and supervise the completion of the medical records of Volunteers to be mustered out at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (D. Colo., July 12.)

A. A. Surg. James Beagles and Robert J. Marsh, U. S. A., will report to Capt. Charles G. Morton, 6th Inf. Chief Mustering Officer of the Department, for duty in connection with the muster of Volunteers at Vancouver Barracks. (D. Colo., July 12.)

Acting Hospital Steward Albert A. Roby, Hospital Corps, is transferred to Fort Niobrara, Neb. (W. D., July 13.)

Hospital Steward Harry S. Temple is transferred to Camp Meade, Pa. (W. D., July 13.)

Acting Hospital Steward Edward Young Whereat will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the 19th U. S. Infantry. (W. D., July 12.)

Par. 25, S. O. 156, July 6, 1899, W. D., relating to 1st Lieut. Clarence B. Millhoff, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is amended so as to direct him to report to the Commanding General, Department of California, upon the arrival of the 19th Infantry at San Francisco. (W. D., July 12.)

Maj. Jefferson R. Keen, Surg., U. S. V., is detailed as a member of the board of officers convened by par. 1, S. O. 114, c. s., these headquarters, vice Maj. Ira C. Brown, Surg., U. S. V., relieved on account of sickness. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., July 5.)

A. A. Surg. John F. Dunshire, U. S. A., will report for duty to the C. O., Camp Columbia. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., June 19.)

A. A. Surg. W. B. Summerall, U. S. A., will report to the officer in charge of the military hospital, Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (D. M. and S. C., July 7.)

Maj. Lewis Balch, Surg., U. S. V., Sanitary Inspector, will proceed to Amaro to examine its suitability for a camp site in case circumstances should ever render it necessary to remove the troops from Saguá Barracks. (D. M. and S. C., July 6.)

A. A. Surg. James A. Alexander, U. S. A., is assigned to the Department of Havana. (D. Cuba, July 6.)

A. A. Surg. D. J. Johnson, will proceed to Plum Island, and report for duty. (S. O. 160, D. E., July 14.)

The C. O., Fort Hamilton, will send Acting Hospital Steward Hugh C. Clower to report for duty to the C. O., Plum Island. (S. O. 160, D. E., July 14.)

A. A. Surg. Joseph C. Relfsnyder, U. S. A., having arrived on the U. S. transport Morgan City, will proceed to San Fernando, P. I., reporting upon arrival to the Commanding General, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty with the 22d U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 30.)

The following transfers and assignments of members of the medical department are announced, viz.: Maj. Guy L. Edie, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty in charge of the field hospital of that division, relieving Maj. F. J. Adams, Surg., 1st Montana Volunteer Infantry. A. A. Surg. William P. Banta, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 1st South Dakota Volunteer Infantry. (D. P. and S. C., May 22.)

Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, Asst. Surg., will proceed immediately to Camp Meade, Pa., to accompany the 19th Infantry to Manila, P. I. (D. G., July 12.)

Hospital Steward Joseph Schraml will proceed to Fort Columbus en route to Manila. (Madison Barracks, July 14.)

Hospital Steward Joseph Schraml, now at Fort Columbus, will report for temporary duty to the C. O., Fort Wadsworth, pending the departure of the hospital ship Missouri, on which vessel he is under orders to proceed to Manila, P. I. (D. E., July 18.)

The following transfers and assignments of members of the Medical Department are announced, viz.: A. A. Surg. J. B. Darling, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 3d U. S. Infantry, for duty with one of the battalions of that regiment in the field. 1st Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 22d U. S. Infantry, for duty with that regiment, relieving Capt. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who will report to the surgeon in charge of the 1st Reserve Hospital for duty in connection with the supplementary wards now being established in the Cuartel de Infanteria. 73. (D. P. and S. C., May 23.)

Acting Hospital Steward N. J. Bjork will proceed to Camp Meade. (Fort Myer, July 17.)

Acting Hospital Steward G. T. Stevens will proceed to Fort Adams. (Fort Williams, July 17.)

Hosp. Stwd. I. E. Gates will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks for duty with 26th Inf., U. S. V. (Fort Trumbull, July 18.)

Act. Hosp. Stwd. H. C. Clower will proceed to Plum Island, N. Y., for duty. (Fort Hamilton, July 15.)

A. A. Surg. Aristides Agramonte, U. S. A., will report to the Medical Officer in charge of the yellow fever hospital, Santiago bay, for temporary duty as bacteriologist. (D. S., July 8.)

The following named Medical Officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the eighth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, to meet at Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 27 to 29, 1899: Col. Charles H. Alden, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; Maj. George H. Torney, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. Junius L. Powell, Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., July 18.)

A. A. Surg. Paul Mazur, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., July 18.)

A. A. Surg. Carl H. Andersen, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., July 20.)

A. A. Surg. Evan P. Howell, Jr., U. S. A., will proceed to St. Helena Island, S. C., for duty. (D. G., July 17.)

Maj. William P. Kendall, Brig. Surg., U. S. V., in addition to his other duties, is assigned to temporary duty to organize wards in the Cuartel de Infanteria, 73, which wards will be supplementary to the 1st and 2d Reserve Hospitals. The Chief Surgeon will assign to duty with these supplementary wards such medical officers and members of the Hospital

Corps, U. S. A., from the 1st and 2d Reserve Hospitals as may be necessary. (D. P. and 8th Corps.)

A. A. Surg. Alexander D. Ghieslin, U. S. A., is relieved from duty with the 4th U. S. Inf., and will report to the surgeon in charge of the 2d Reserve Hospital for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps.)

1st Lieut. Richard S. Griswold, Asst. Surg., U. S. V., is assigned to the 26th Inf., U. S. V., and will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (W. D., July 17.)

Col. Dallas Bache, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers appointed to meet in Washington, by S. O. 61, March 22, 1899, W. D., vice Maj. William R. Hall, Surg., U. S. A., relieved. (W. D., July 17.)

1st Lieut. George P. Peed, Asst. Surg., U. S. V., is assigned to the 28th Infantry, U. S. V., and will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., July 17.)

Capt. William Bowen, Asst. Surg., U. S. V., is assigned to the 27th Infantry, U. S. V., and will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., July 17.)

2d Lieut. Bernard Sharp, U. S. A., Serg. Bat. L. 3d U. S. Art., is assigned to the 3d U. S. Inf. He will be discharged as an enlisted man, to date May 24, 1899. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 25.)

Maj. William P. Kendall, Brig. Surg., U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the 21st U. S. Inf. (D. C. and 8th Corps, May 25.)

Capt. Henry C. Fisher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will report to the surgeon in charge of the 1st Reserve Hospital for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 22.)

1st Lieut. P. M. Ashburn, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty with the Board of Officers appointed by paragraph 3, S. O. 86, c. s., these headquarters, and Capt. H. C. Fisher, Asst. Surg., is appointed in his stead. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 26.)

Capt. Jas. M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the medical and sanitary departments of the camp of returning Volunteers of that post, is announced as the camp surgeon. (D. Cal., July 13.)

The following named medical officers will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport City of Para, to sail July 13: Capt. C. E. B. Flagg, and 1st Lieuts. P. C. Fauntleroy, Basil H. Dutcher, Elmer A. Dean, H. S. Greenleaf and Otway W. Rash, Asst. Surgs. A. A. Surgs. S. Chase de Kraft, Ernest C. Schultze, Julius C. Le Hardy, James W. Van Dusen, Stevens T. Harris, Robert F. Robins, Gilbert E. Seaman and J. C. Garlington, U. S. A. (D. Cal., July 12.)

Surg. James B. Cutter, U. S. A., is relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Medical Officers appointed by paragraph 4, S. O. 120, D. Cal., and A. A. Surg. Vernon K. Earthman, U. S. A., is detailed as a member of that Board in his stead. (D. Cal., July 12.)

A. A. Surg. Hymen M. Cohen, U. S. A., is assigned to and will report for duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., July 12.)

Hosp. Stwd. Patrick McGloin, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., July 10.)

The following named medical officers, now on duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will report for temporary duty to Lieut. Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 25th Inf., chief mustering officer, to make the medical examination of officers and enlisted men of volunteer troops returning from the Philippine Islands: Capt. James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg.; A. Asst. Surg. Joseph L. Bell, U. S. A.; A. Asst. Surg. James E. Shellenberger, U. S. A.; A. Asst. Surg. H. H. Rutherford, U. S. A. (D. Cal., July 10.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr., U. S. A., is announced as Chief Paymaster, Department of the Lakes. (W. D., July 14.)

Maj. George W. Fishback, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, New York, for duty. (W. D., July 14.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are made: Maj. William Monaghan, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed at once to San Francisco, Cal. Maj. George F. Downey, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to the transport steamer Tartar, sailing with the 19th U. S. Infantry, on board, in charge of funds for Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., U. S. A., Chief Paymr., Department of the Pacific. (W. D., July 15.)

The retirement from active service of Maj. John Murphy, Paymr., U. S. A., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (W. D., July 17.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. John Biddle, C. E., U. S. A., Chief Engr., Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, will report at these headquarters for temporary duty. (D. Cuba, July 10.)

Par. 31, S. O. 100, April 29, 1899, relating to 1st Lieut. E. J. Adwin, C. E., U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., July 14.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., are ordered: 1st Lieut. Edgar J. Adwin will take station at New York City, N. Y., on Aug. 31, 1899, and report to Col. Henry M. Roberts, C. E., president of the board of engineers, for duty as recorded and disbursing officer of the board, to relieve Capt. William V. Judson, who will take station at San Juan, P. R., for duty as engineer officer of that department. (W. D., July 14.)

Co. C, Battalion of Engineers, will proceed to Willets Point. (Camp Meade, Pa., July 17.)

Co. B, Battalion of Engineers, now at Angel Island, Cal., will proceed July 13, to the transport City of Para, for transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., July 12.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Almon L. Varney, O. D., U. S. A., in addition to his present duties, is assigned as ordnance officer, Department of Texas. (W. D., July 15.)

The C. O., Fort Warren, will grant Ord. Sergt. Thomas J. Shaw, Fort Independence, a furlough while serving as 2d Lieutenant, 33d Inf., U. S. V., and will send a suitable artillery non-commissioned officer to Fort Independence to take charge of the post until further orders. (S. O. 166, D. E., July 21.)

Ord. Sergt. F. J. Giachetti, U. S. A., recently promoted from Sergeant, Battery K, 3d U. S. Artillery, is assigned to duty at Maestranza Arsenal. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 26.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Sergt. Charles E. Sherwood, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at these headquarters, and will proceed by U. S. Transport Buford, July 21, to Havana, reporting to the chief signal officers, Division of Cuba, for assignment to duty. (S. O. 165, D. E., July 20.)

1st Sergt. J. Fitzer, Signal Corps, will report at Hdqrs. Dept. East for duty. (Fort Slocum, July 10.)

A detachment of not to exceed thirty members of the Signal Corps will be held in readiness to sail on the transport City of Para, on July 13. (D. Cal., July 8.)

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, U. S. V., Signal Corps, will take command of the Signal Corps troops at Angel Island, and, when notified that the ship is ready for embarkation of troops, proceed with the thirty members of the corps, ordered to sail on the transport City of Para, to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., July 10.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about Aug. 10, 1899, is granted Chaplain Bernard Kelly, U. S. A. (W. D., July 15.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

2d Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st Cav., will proceed from Fort Meade, S. D., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for temporary duty. (D. D., July 13.)

##### 2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, 2d U. S. Cav., is relieved from duty as Chief Mustering Officer at New York City. (W. D., July 18.)

##### 3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

2d Lieut. George W. Moses, 3d U. S. Cav., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., July 14.)

Sergt. S. Jenkins, M. 84 Cav., is detailed in charge of recruits. (Fort Myer, July 15.)



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1st Sergt. H. Koch and Sergt. H. Schlegel, K. 3d Cav., will return to camp near Arcadia, Mo. (Fort Hamilton, July 6.)  
Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. O. W. Bell, 3d Cav. (Fort Myer, July 13.)  
Corp. A. Brown, A. 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

So much of par. 21, S. O. 98, W. D., April 27, 1899, as directs 2d Lieut. George W. Moses, 3d U. S. Cav., to report for examination for promotion before the Board at Washington Barracks, D. C., is revoked. (W. D., July 18.)  
2d Lieut. George W. Moses, 3d U. S. Cav., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th U. S. Art., president of the Examining Board, appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., July 18.)

**4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL MICHAEL COONEY.**  
The orders of June 27, 1899, directing 1st Lieut. Louis C. Scherer, 4th U. S. Cav., to report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty, is revoked. (W. D., July 15.)

Lieut. Col. Edward M. Hayes, 4th U. S. Cav., will proceed to New York City, N. Y. (D. Cuba, July 10.)  
2d Lieut. Ward R. Pershing, 4th U. S. Cav., having arrived on U. S. transport Warren, will report to the C. O., Troop C, 4th Cav., for duty with that troop. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 19.)

1st Lieut. Cecil Stewart, 4th U. S. Cav., was on May 5 assigned to command of Troop I of that regiment. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 30.)

Lieut. Col. Edward M. Hayes, 4th U. S. Cav., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., July 18.)

1st Lieut. John O'Shea, 4th Cav., is granted sick leave for one month. (D. Cal., July 13.)

Capt. George O. Cress, 4th Cav., is detailed to act as Quartermaster and Commissary on the transport Tacoma, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., July 12.)

**5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.**  
The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Richmond McCa. Schofield, Commy, 5th U. S. Cav., is further extended one month. (W. D., July 12.)

1st Lieut. Francis L. Parker, 5th U. S. Cav., is relieved from further duty as Acting Judge Advocate, Department of Puerto Principe, Cuba, and will join his regiment. (W. D., July 17.)

**6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.**  
1st Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 6th U. S. Cav., A. D. C., is designated to take charge, until further orders, of the property and funds of which the late Maj. Joseph H. Heatwole, U. S. V., Chief Comy. of this Department, was accountable. (D. S., July 7.)

Regt. Q. M. Sergt. Ernest Rohlfing, 6th Cav., recently appointed, will proceed from Fort Sill, O. T., to Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty. (D. M., July 10.)

**7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THEODORE A. BALDWIN.**  
1st Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, 7th U. S. Cav., having been appointed Adjutant to the 3d Squadron, 7th U. S. Cav., stationed at Camp Egbert, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, will proceed to that point. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., July 3.)

Capt. John C. Waterman, 7th U. S. Cav., assigned to the command of Troop I, 7th U. S. Cav., Camp Egbert, Pinar del Rio, will proceed to that point. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., June 26.)

2d Lieut. John D. Long, 7th U. S. Cav., will rejoin his proper station, Camp Columbia, Cuba. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., June 26.)

Troop B, 7th U. S. Cav., will, upon the completion of the organization of the municipal police at Guines, return to Camp Columbia, leaving there a detachment to consist of seventeen privates, three non-commissioned officers, one Acting Hospital Steward, and one interpreter. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., June 15.)

**8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL ADNA R. CHAFFEE.**  
The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Herbert B. Crosby, 8th U. S. Cav., is still further extended one month. (W. D., July 14.)

**9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.**  
Leave for one month is granted Maj. M. B. Hughes, 9th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., with permission to apply for an extension of three months. (D. Colo., July 10.)

**10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.**  
Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones, 10th U. S. Cav., will report to Maj. Follitt A. Whitney, 6th U. S. Inf., R. O., New York City, for temporary duty on general recruiting service. (W. D., July 20.)

Leave for one month, with permission to return to the U. S., is granted Maj. J. L. Fowler, 10th U. S. Cav. (D. S., July 7.)

**1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.**  
2d Lieut. Robert E. Wyllie, 1st Art., will return to his proper station, Fort Morgan, Ala. (D. G., July 15.)

**2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.**  
1st Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d U. S. Art., is detailed as recorder of the board of officers convened by Par. 1, S. O. 114, c. s., these headquarters. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., July 5.)

The following transfers are made in the 2d U. S. Artillery: 1st Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., from Light Battery A to Battery B; 1st Lieut. George Blakely, from Battery E to Light Battery A; 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, from Battery B to Battery E. (W. D., July 14.)

**3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL JACOB B. RAWLES.**  
Leave for one month, to take effect upon cessation of present hostilities, provided his services can then be spared, is granted 2d Lieut. Lloyd England, 3d U. S. Art. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 16.)

Maj. Frank W. Hess, 3d U. S. Art., will return to his station, Fort Canby, Wash. (D. Colo., July 10.)

Capt. John D. C. Hoskins and David J. Rumbough, 3d U. S. Art., are detailed as members of the Examining Board, convened at San Francisco, Cal., vice Capt. John A. Lockwood and 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens, 4th U. S. Cav., relieved. (W. D., July 18.)

**4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.**  
Q. M. Sergt. G. 4th Art., is transferred to 19th Infantry as private for service in Philippines. (Fort Monroe, July 13.)

Corp. W. Beckwith, A. 4th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Private Louis August, Bat. G. 4th Art., Fort Monroe, has been arrested for the recent murder at Newport News of a woman named Minnie Fargo. The evidence is purely circumstantial.

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. H. B. Farrar, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, July 16.)

**5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.**  
1st Lieut. G. W. Gatchell, 5th Art., is detailed Post Treasurer. (Fort Wadsworth, July 15.)

Corp. Geo. Hoff, N. 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. J. T. Hicks, F. 5th Art., will proceed to Camp Meade, Pa., en route to the Philippines. (Fort Hamilton, July 13.)

Sergt. A. Hart, L. 5th Art., is detailed for special duty in connection with mounting of guns and carriages. (Fort Hancock, July 13.)

Sergt. W. H. Albert, M. 5th Art., will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Wadsworth, July 11.)

Sergt. L. D. Wiles, I. 5th Art., will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Hancock, July 14.)

The leave granted Capt. Albert C. Blunt, 5th U. S. Art., is extended one month. (W. D., July 18.)

will report in person to the president of the Board of Officers appointed by paragraph 8 of this order, at such time as may be required, for examination for promotion. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 25.)

The order assigning Capt. William B. Homer, 6th U. S. Art., to command of the 2d battalion of that regiment, is confirmed. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 30.)

**7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL HENRY C. HASBROUCK.**  
For not firing on an escaping burglar when ordered to do so by Maj. J. G. D. Knight, commanding at Willets Point, Private Peter Bots, N. 7th Art., has been court-martialed.

Sergt. E. J. Owens, H. 7th Art., has been appointed regimental Sergeant Major.

Corp. H. C. Zimmerman, Band, 7th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. Cecil Mulville, I. has been promoted to Sergeant.

A board of survey to consist of 1st Lieut. J. D. Barrette, 7th Art., will meet at Fort Preble, to report upon the present condition of eight 12-inch mortar carriages at that post. (D. E., July 17.)

Capt. H. C. Davis, 7th Art., is assigned to Battery D, 1st Lieut. W. S. Overton to Battery B, and Lieut. Earl D. Pearce to Battery E. (Fort Adams, July 15.)

Q. M. Sergt. K. 7th Art., and guard will conduct prisoners to Fort Slocum. (Fort Schuyler, July 18.)

**1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.**  
Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, 1st U. S. Inf., will proceed from Camp Egbert, Pinar del Rio, to Camp Columbia, Cuba, for duty on a board of officers there convened for the examination of officers for promotion. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., July 3.)

1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st U. S. Inf., will report to Maj. Edward M. Hayes, 7th U. S. Cav., president of examining board, for examination. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., June 23.)

1st Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st U. S. Inf., will, in addition to his other duties, perform those of Superintendent of Cuban Labor for the sanitation of the city of Guanajay. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., June 20.)

Leave for thirty days is granted Capt. Robt. N. Getty, 1st U. S. Inf. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., June 15.)

The following transfers are made in the 1st U. S. Inf.: 1st Lieut. Daniel G. Berry, from Co. B to Co. L; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Downes, from Co. L to Co. B. (W. D., July 18.)

**3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.**  
The order assigning Capt. Arthur Williams, 3d U. S. Inf., to command of a battalion of two companies of that regiment, are confirmed. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 26.)

The command of Co. B, 3d U. S. Inf., from April 5, 1899, by 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Edwards, 3d U. S. Inf., by virtue of seniority, is confirmed. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 26.)

The orders assigning Capt. Arthur Williams, 3d U. S. Inf., to command of Co. M of that regiment from April 29, 1899, to May 13, 1899, is confirmed. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 26.)

**4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.**  
1st Lieut. Ernest V. Smith, 4th U. S. Inf., is appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 22.)

The order assigning 2d Lieut. Louis E. Hill, 4th U. S. Inf., to command of Co. G of that regiment, is confirmed. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 26.)

**5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.**  
2d Lieut. Paul H. McCook, 5th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for recruiting duty. (W. D., July 15.)

Maj. F. D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Acting Inspector General, Department of the Colorado, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., and make a thorough investigation of the administration of the Post Exchange at that post from the inception of the Spanish-American war, to date. (D. Colo., July 14.)

**6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.**  
Capt. Charles G. Morton, 6th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., as assistant mustering officer. (W. D., July 18.)

**7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.**  
1st Lieut. John B. Bennet, 7th Inf., A. D. C., is relieved as a member and detailed Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at these headquarters, by Par. 2, S. O. 65, c. s., vice Capt. George L. Byram, U. S. A., Judge Advocate, relieved. (D. Colo., July 11.)

Sergt. Robert C. Corliss, Co. B, 7th U. S. Inf., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant, 34th Inf., U. S. V., July 13, 1899, will be honorably discharged the service as an enlisted man, to take effect July 12, 1899. (W. D., July 14.)

1st Lieut. William S. Graves, 7th U. S. Inf., is relieved from further duty as A. D. C. on the staff of Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A. He is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the Colorado. (W. D., July 15.)

**8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.**  
The leave granted 1st Lieut. James R. Lindsay, 8th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., July 20.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Robert F. Ames, 8th U. S. Inf. (W. D., July 18.)

Capt. Robert F. Ames, 8th U. S. Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty at Toledo, Ohio, and will proceed to New York City. (W. D., July 18.)

**9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EMERSON H. LISCUM.**  
Capt. Geo. Palmer, 9th Inf., was, May 13, assigned to command the 1st Battalion of that regiment. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 18.)

2d Lieut. H. F. Dalton, 9th Inf., was on May 13 appointed to command Co. D. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 18.)

Capt. George P. Ahern, 9th U. S. Inf., was assigned to command of the 1st Battalion of that regiment from April 29, 1899, to May 13, 1899, is confirmed and made of record. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 26.)

Capt. John M. Sigworth, 9th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., July 10.)

**10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EZRA P. EWERS.**  
1st Lieut. John F. Stephens, 10th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and relieve 2d Lieut. Harry O. Willard, 10th U. S. Cav. (D. D., July 10.)

Maj. Walter T. Duggan, 10th U. S. Inf., is relieved from further duty as member of a board of officers to examine officers for promotion, and 1st Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, 10th U. S. Inf., is detailed in his stead. (D. M. and S. C., July 5.)

Capt. Edward H. Plummer, 10th Inf., is relieved from duty as aid to Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to enter upon duty pertaining to the organization of the 35th Inf., U. S. V. (D. Cal., July 13.)

Corp. Joseph C. Wilson, 10th U. S. Inf., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant, 28th Inf., U. S. V., July 15, 1899, will be honorably discharged the service, to take effect July 14, 1899. (W. D., July 18.)

**12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN.**  
Maj. Hugh G. Brown, 12th U. S. Inf., having been retired from active service, May 16, 1899, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., thence to his home. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 17.)

Maj. Harry L. Haskell, 12th U. S. Inf., is detailed on the board of officers appointed by par. 2, S. O. 130, c. s., these headquarters. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 19.)

Capt. W. W. Wotherspoon, 12th U. S. Inf., having been appointed Collector of Customs of the Port of Iloilo, P. I., will proceed to that place as soon as practicable. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 25.)

**16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CHARLES C. HOOD.**

2d Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, 16th Inf., is temporarily assigned to duty at these headquarters until the 19th Inf. passes through or near Omaha en route to San Francisco, California, when he will join that regiment, for duty on the journey to the Philippine Islands. (D. M., July 10.)

**17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES W. POWELL.**

Capt. William A. Mann, 17th Inf., will proceed by the first available transportation to Iloilo, Island of Panay. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 30.)

The verbal orders of March 24, 1899, assigning 2d Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, 17th U. S. Inf., to command of Co. B of that regiment, to and including May 1, 1899, are confirmed. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 26.)

The verbal orders of March 24, 1899, assigning Capt. G. H. Roach, 17th U. S. Inf., to command the 1st (since changed to the 3d) Battalion of that regiment, are confirmed. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 26.)

**18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GILBERT S. CARPENTER.**  
Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter, 18th Inf., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport City of Para, to sail July 13. (D. Cal., July 11.)

1st Lieut. W. H. Gordon, 18th U. S. Inf., was on March 30, assigned to command of Co. A of that regiment. (D. C. and 8th Corps, May 25.)

2d Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, 18th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., July 10.)

**19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.**

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James M. Graham, 19th U. S. Inf., is extended to the date the 19th U. S. Inf. arrives in San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., July 17.)

Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th U. S. Inf., will proceed on or before the expiration of his present leave to San Francisco, Cal., and join his regiment. (W. D., July 17.)

The 1st Battalion, 19th Inf., left Camp Meade, Pa., July 17, for San Francisco, en route to Manila. The 2d Battalion left July 20.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. John Howard, 19th U. S. Inf., is further extended two months. (W. D., July 18.)

**20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LOYD WHEATON.**

Sick leave for one month, with permission to leave the Island of Luzon, for the purpose of visiting Japan, and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. James A. Irons, 20th U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 18.)

1st Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, 20th U. S. Inf., is relieved from further mustering duty at San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., July 14.)

1st Lieut. W. H. H. Chapman, Commissary, 20th U. S. Inf., was on April 30, ordered to command of Company L of that regiment. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 18.)

**21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.**

Par. 9, S. O. 128, c. s., these headquarters, assigning the 21st U. S. Infantry to duty with the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, is amended so as to direct the headquarters and Cos. B and L of that regiment to remain on duty in the city of Manila. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 17.)

Maj. William H. Boyle, 21st U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty on the board of officers appointed by par. 2, S. O. 130, c. s., these headquarters, and will report to the Commanding General, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty with the 21st U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 19.)

Maj. Willis Whitney, 21st U. S. Inf., will proceed for a Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to San Francisco, Cal., and report for temporary duty. (W. D., July 14.)

**22D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN W. FRENCY.**

The orders confirming the assignment of 1st Lieut. Anson E. Ely, 22d U. S. Inf., to command of Company B of that regiment, from Nov. 15, 1898, to January 1, 1899, are confirmed. (D. P. and S. C., May 30.)

**23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVE SHINE.**

Capt. Raymond R. Stevens, 23d U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty on the board of officers appointed by par. 3, S. O. 86, c. s., these headquarters, and Capt. C. H. Bech, 12th U. S. Inf., is detailed in his stead. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 19.)

**24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.**

Maj. Alfred C. Markley, 24th U. S. Inf., is assigned to station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (D. Colo., July 10.)

Corrected orders direct Maj. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf., to San Francisco, for duty with the battalion of his regiment. (D. Colo., June 30.)

**25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.**

Referring to a delay in the sailing of the Pennsylvania, which carried a battalion of the 25th Infantry to Manila, a San Francisco paper says: "The 25th is a colored regiment and the soldiers were not a bit worried over the wait for the hours passed pleasantly enough to most of them. A number of colored women, old and young, were among the visitors to the transport dock, and in the afternoon there was a 'levee' on the wharf. There are some fine singers in the 25th, and they let their voices soar among the rafters of the dock. They were accompanied by banjos and guitars, and scenes from the 'ole plantation in modern dress were depicted on the wharf. The women, quite shy at first, finally took part in the singing, and then there was dancing and a cakewalk and flirtations. It was a real picnic, for the girls and the soldiers were sad at parting."

## VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

**26TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDMUND RICE.**

Capt. Guy V. Henry, Jr., 26th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, New York. (W. D., July 15.)

Lieut. Col. William P. Duval, 26th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (W. D., July 15.)

2d Lieut. Max Wagner, 26th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to duty. (W. D., July 18.)

**27TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES M. BELL.**

1st Lieut. Thomas G. Bradley, 27th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., July 15.)

So much of par. 40, S. O. 163, July 14, 1899, W. D., as relates to Maj. Clyde D. V. Hunt, 27th Inf., U. S. V., is revoked.

Maj. Hunt, recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899 (from Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. V.), will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., for assignment to duty. (W. D., July 15.)

1st Lieut. Griffiths, 27th Inf., is detailed Signal Officer. (Camp Meade, July 17.)

Lieut. Col. Albert S. Cummins, 27th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5,



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A roster of troops, Department of the East, corrected  
to July 15, reached us this week, and is a valuable work  
of reference.

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**BALTIMORE, MD.**

A committee is sitting in England to consider and re-  
port upon the whole subject of military punishment.  
President Sir Redvers Buller is in favor of changes in  
our code of punishments, so that the young soldier may  
be relieved of some of the consequences of early folly.  
Commander-in-Chief suggested that offences committed  
during the first six months of a soldier's service should  
be erased, provided no offence appeared on his default  
sheet for a space of twelve months following. After a  
few months' service a recruit of the better class soon be-  
comes acquainted with "right" and "wrong" in a mili-  
tary sense, and henceforth little or nothing is entered  
against him. Under the present regime, however,  
though the man may continue to serve without crime for  
any number of years, the record of his youthful errors  
remains in black and white to be used against him. It  
is intended, however, to give preference for promotion  
or other appointment to those who have shown no de-  
fault for the previous three months. Under an Army  
order just issued a soldier will forfeit a badge every  
time he is absent without leave for three or more days,  
or fined 5s. and upwards for drunkenness. The new  
warrant also provides that a soldier shall forfeit his pay  
for every day of absence without leave. Under previous  
warrants the officer commanding could generally waive  
the forfeiture of pay if the soldier's absence did not ex-  
ceed five days.

The ideal collier, for warships, according to the "En-  
gineer," should have her engines amidships, and her  
masts so that when alongside a battleship those of the  
collier come just where those of the battleship do. Thus  
are coaling records made, and the best efficiency got with  
a Temperley. Hatches, too, need much consideration;  
they should be large, and constructed with a view to coal  
coming out easily from any part of the hold. In every  
single instance in which Temperleys have been grumbled  
at, the cause has lain in one or other of these points  
being absent; given these, the transporters have always  
taken in coal quicker than it can be stowed, and beaten  
pairs of whips devised upon the most scientific lines.

**GENERAL MILES'S PLAN.**

Numerous conferences have been held at the White  
House this week between the President and Gen. Miles  
respecting the plans for the hastening the departure of  
Volunteer regiments to the Philippines soon after they  
have been organized, equipped, and made ready for ac-  
tive service. Gen. Miles has recommended that these  
troops should be transported from the West coast in time  
for the first detachments to reach Manila not later than  
early in October, so that the entire body selected for ser-  
vice there may be on hand, and broken in for the cam-  
paign, which it is believed will now begin actively not  
later than Nov. 1, by which time the wet season should  
be at an end. Enlistments throughout the country are  
progressing at a rate which seem to insure the full quota  
of troops being obtained by the middle of August. Sev-  
eral weeks will of course be necessary to equip and drill  
the new men and to accustom them to army life before  
transporting them across the Pacific.

Gen. Miles's plan, as at present agreed upon, provides  
for the departure of troops by battalions in order that  
the transportation facilities may not be overtaxed in the  
early autumn. By following this plan, it is claimed that  
transportations could be kept busy, and loaded with recruits,  
so that by the time enlistments have been completed a  
large number of them will already be landed at Manila.  
Gen. Brooke has been communicated with at Havana and  
requested to furnish an estimate of the number of Regu-  
lar troops that can be spared from garrison duty in the  
island. The idea is to reduce the troops in Cuba to a  
minimum, in order to have them in this country in readi-  
ness to reinforce those in the Philippines should it be-  
come necessary to augment the forces there, in addition  
to the Volunteer regiments which will be ordered out.  
Gen. Brooke has replied that he could spare five bat-  
talions, one each from the 1st, 2d, 5th, 8th and 10th Inf.,  
but it is thought that it is now too late to bring any of  
these home on account of the danger of introducing yel-  
low fever into the country. The home battalion system  
of retaining in the United States one battalion of each  
of the Infantry Regiments abroad is to be extended to  
Cuba at an early date. This idea was inaugurated when  
two battalions of the 24th and 25th Infantry were or-  
dered to the Philippines and one battalion kept in this  
country, the plan being to reserve one battalion here to  
relieve some one of the battalions abroad so as to give the  
organizations in the islands a chance to come home and  
recuperate after extended service in the tropics.

A newspaper despatch from Cincinnati July 17 states  
that Dr. Miner, the examining surgeon of the Fourth  
street recruiting station, has a scheme for supplying the  
increase of 15,000 soldiers ordered for the United States  
Army. He said that recruits should be taken from  
among the Federal prisoners in penitentiaries and sent  
to Manila. "These men could in this way make repara-  
tion for their wrongdoings," he said. "Give them a gun  
and place them on a transport for the Philippines, and  
they can fight for the Government they have sinned  
against. Make their time of service commensurate with  
the term of imprisonment fixed by the courts. They  
could not get back without a passport. They could not  
well escape should they desire to do so, which would not  
be likely over there. Such a plan might be the making  
of some of these chaps." There is no Surg. Miner in our  
Army, except Capt. Wm. C. Miner, retired, who has been  
for many years in an insane asylum in England. The  
physician referred to must, therefore, be a civilian prac-  
titioner, and he evidently brings to the discharge of his  
duties the civilian's ideas of the Army which ought not  
to prevail at our recruiting depots. Any man known to  
have a criminal record should be promptly rejected. It  
would be an outrage upon the self-respecting young men  
we need for the service to force them into association  
with criminals, and it is questionable whether a doctor  
possessed of such ideas as those credited to Dr. Miner  
should be in the employ of the Government.

Brig. Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has received  
from Col. John S. Barlow, engineer officer in charge  
of the improvements of the Hudson and other New York  
and New Jersey rivers, his annual report on the work  
done during the last fiscal year and the commerce which  
has used these waterways. As an indication of the ex-  
tent of the Hudson's commerce, Col. Barlow points to  
the local commerce within the limits of the improve-  
ments being made by the United States from the State  
dam at Troy down stream to Coxsackie. The commerce  
which passed through this improvement during the fiscal  
year amounted to 4,045,895 tons, and the number of  
passengers was 771,196. In addition to this local com-  
merce, Col. Barlow states that other commerce, amount-  
ing to 10,000,000 tons, is annually carried down the river.  
No work was done on the channel between Staten Island  
and New Jersey. The channel has a depth of fourteen  
feet, mean low water, and a least width of 200 feet. The  
freight received and shipped by this waterway amounted  
to 10,184,261 tons, valued at \$143,640,800.

The Army and Navy Journal recently spoke flatter-  
ingly of the war memorial contributions of the village of  
Three Oaks, Mich., and now we learn that the place is  
to be the recipient of the cannon which Admiral Dewey  
sent from Manila for the Maine Monument Fund. They  
were to be given to the town making the largest per  
capita contribution. Three Oaks with a population of  
about 1,000 gave \$1,132.

At the opening of the Cape Colony parliament July  
14, Rear Adm. Howison and the officers of the U. S. S.  
Chicago, on the invitation of Sir Arthur Milner, the  
British High Commissioner, occupied seats on the floor  
of the Throne room, an unusual honor, we are told.



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## SECRETARY ALGER'S RESIGNATION.

Several startling announcements with reference to the War Department have been made public this week. The principal surprise was the resignation of Secretary R. A. Alger, as Secretary of War, after repeated denials that he would not leave the Cabinet. It is generally admitted that he was forced to retire because of his political alliance with Mayor Pingree in Michigan, which greatly embarrassed the Administration because of Mr. Pingree's known antagonism to the President's policy on certain questions of national interest.

The President has persistently refused to entertain any of the charges made against Secretary Alger's management of the War Department, and so long as Mr. Alger was under fire, from the yellow press, the President had not the least intention of accepting his resignation. In fact, it is known that the Secretary, in view of the many unfounded complaints of his conduct of the Department, offered the President his resignation some months ago, but President McKinley refused to accept it, as he had the greatest faith in Mr. Alger. The recent combination between the Secretary and Mr. Pingree caused a change of feeling at the White House. Secretary Alger first learned of this feeling when he visited Vice-President Hobart at Long Branch early in July. It did not convince him, however, that the President desired him to retire, and soon after his return to Washington he informed the representative of the Army and Navy Journal that he did not propose to change his determination to stay in the Cabinet. Secretary Alger again visited Mr. Hobart recently, and was then informed with greater detail that his remaining in the Cabinet was regarded by the Administration as impolitic. Enough was said at this conference to convince Mr. Alger that the President really desired his retirement.

He returned to Washington Tuesday night and the first thing Wednesday morning he visited the White House and informed President McKinley that he proposed to retire. Their meeting was anything but cordial, the President merely inquiring when Secretary Alger proposed to have his resignation accepted. He replied that it was at the disposal of the President, but that he expected to wind up his interest in the affairs of the War Department by the first week in August or so soon as Acting Secretary Meiklejohn should return.

There is considerable speculation as to the next Secretary of War. Officials who are close to the President say that he will be one of the most able men in the country. In this connection Attorney General Griggs is mentioned as the most capable man for the place. He is regarded as one of the ablest members of the President's Cabinet, and in addition to his pronounced and recognized ability as a lawyer is a man of great firmness and discretion. Army and Navy officers of high standing and officials of both Departments are unanimous in their opinion that no better selection for Secretary of War can be made by the Administration than by the appointment of Mr. Griggs. He has been a close adviser of the President and was frequently consulted about matters affecting the conduct of the war with Spain.

Others mentioned as probable successors to Mr. Alger are Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Gen. Horace Porter and Mr. Elihu Root of New York. Any one of those mentioned would, it is believed, prove very acceptable to the Administration. The probabilities favor Mr. Root, who is one of the ablest of New York lawyers.

It is recognized by those officials who are close to the President that the War Department needs a man of great firmness and strength; one skilled in diplomacy and of broad ideas, quick to grasp important situations and act without hesitation. The situation in the Philippines requires a strong hand and Secretary Alger's successor should be a man not afraid to take any action that in his judgment would lead to an early settlement of the insurrection. The new Secretary of War should have that strength of mind that would not admit of his being gov-

erned in his actions by the advice of any one man, but yet be able to accept the ideas of any of the military authorities. That President McKinley is determined to select some one who will as nearly fill these requirements as possible is certain and White House officials give the assurance that Mr. Alger's successor will be one of the best known and most capable of public men. We are disposed to believe that it will be wise to select for the War Office a civilian who has no military record, and no ambition to display his knowledge of military affairs. The chief difficulties in the War Department during the past generation have arisen under the administration of ex-soldiers.

Secretary Alger's letter of resignation, submitted to the President on the 19th instant, and the reply addressed to him the next day accepting the resignation, are as follows:

"Washington, D. C., July 19, 1899.  
"Sir: I beg to tender you my resignation of the office of Secretary of War, to take effect at such time in the near future as you may decide the affairs of this Department will permit. In severing my official connection with your Administration, I wish for you continued health and the highest measure of success in carrying on the great work entrusted to you.

"I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant.

R. A. ALGER.

The President replied as follows:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, July 20, 1899.  
"Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War.  
"Dear Sir: Your resignation of the office of Secretary of War, under date of July 19, is accepted, to take effect on the 1st of August, 1899.

"In terminating my official connection which has continued for more than two years I desire to thank you for the faithful service you have rendered the country at a most exacting period, and to wish you a long and happy life. With assurances of my regard and esteem, I am, yours sincerely,  
WILLIAM McKINLEY."

## THE ARMY AND THE CORRESPONDENTS.

The newspaper correspondents who have joined in what is called a "round robin" against Gen. Otis and telegraphed it from Manila raise the direct issue as to who controls the Philippines, the newspapers or the United States Government, and whether our Army is there for the purpose of serving the Government or to make space for the "bright young men" of the daily press. The issue should be met fairly and squarely. To yield anything to this demand would be an act of weakness, and there is nothing that the people as a whole so much despise as weakness.

The New York "Herald's" Washington correspondent says: "I have good authority for saying that the President has given serious thought to the appointment of a new commanding general for the military forces in the Philippines when active operations are resumed in the autumn." If the President has any such purpose he cannot act too promptly in telegraphing Gen. Otis to exercise his discretion in dealing with the correspondents who have defied his authority, and through him the authority of the Government. Whatever qualifications or disqualifications for high command Maj. Gen. Otis may have he is right in this matter and should be sustained. The great difficulty in such cases is the disposition on the part of some officers to cater to the press in a matter of this sort, especially when they have a point to gain at the expense of some other officer. The Army and the Administration should act as a unit in a matter so closely affecting their dignity and prerogative.

How other Governments deal with such matters as this is best shown by the example of the British Government, which is in much the same position as our own, so far as concerns a necessary deference to public opinion and the rights of a free press. A circular recently issued for the guidance of the military authorities in India requires each correspondent to take out a license and to limit his contributions to the paper mentioned in the license. Only one correspondent is allowed to each paper and his character must be passed upon by the military authorities. He is forbidden to use a cypher, to go to the outposts, without written permission for each visit, and is under the Army act during his stay with the Army. All newspaper communications must be examined by a staff officer who may alter them if necessary in the interests of the Army, and to him the correspondents must go at a given hour to obtain the information considered proper for publication. The other regulations are as follows:

"12. The military authorities will facilitate, so far as they can, the despatch of messages of correspondents.

"13. Should the means of communication at the disposal of the General Commanding-in-Chief in the field not be sufficient to convey the messages of correspondents, the latter may, under his sanction, arrange for special means of transmitting their messages. It is, however, to be clearly understood that such arrangements are to be entirely under the control of the Staff Officer previously mentioned.

"14. The General Commanding-in-Chief in the field has power to revoke, at any time, any license granted under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, should he consider it advisable in the interests of the Army to do so. Correspondents are to be warned that any messages despatched, either from the field telegraph office, or elsewhere, without the countersignature of the Staff Officer, mentioned in paragraph 9 will involve immediate withdrawal of the license."

Such are the regulations which the British authorities consider essential for the proper control of correspondents with the Army, and we can imagine what would happen to the correspondents who should unite in the publication of protest against the commanding officer enforcing them. Article 14 would no doubt be promptly put into operation against them and the places that knew them would soon know them no more.

The War Department should assume the authority for the regulation of correspondents by the issue of some

such order as this. There is no reason to suppose that the restrictions to which correspondents at Manila have been subjected are any more severe than those we have quoted.

The statement of the Manila correspondents is as follows:

"The undersigned, being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement:

"We believe that, owing to official despatches from Manila made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that the despatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

"We believe the despatches incorrectly represent the existing condition among the Filipinos in respect to internal dissension and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

"We believe the despatches err in the declaration that 'The situation is well in hand,' and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

"We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated, and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

"The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by excluding or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the plea, as Gen. Otis stated, that 'they would alarm the people at home' or 'have the people of the United States by the ears.'

"Specifications: Prohibition of hospital reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostration in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations, and suppression of complete reports of the situation.

"John T. McCutcheon, Harry Armstrong, Chicago

"Record."  
"Oscar K. Davis, P. G. McDonnell, New York 'Sun.'  
"Robert M. Collins, John P. Dunning, L. Jones, The Associated Press.

"John F. Bass, Will Dinwiddie, New York 'Herald.'  
"E. D. Skeene, Scripps-McRae Association.  
"Richard Little, Chicago 'Tribune.'"

It would appear from this that Gen. Otis does not agree with the correspondents as to the condition of things. Who is most competent to judge, the officer at headquarters, to whom all authentic information tends, or the busy correspondents who go from camp to camp listening to the growling and discontent which, as every soldier knows, is common under any commander? Could anything be more severe than the complaints heard all through the Army of the Potomac against Gen. Grant, and echoed in the newspapers, just before the final surrender at Appomattox? And the newspapers have not yet ceased to growl at the operations which resulted in victory at Santiago and in Porto Rico.

Secretary Long, in square man fashion, gives a prompt denial of the stories of the systematic minimization of naval operations, saying that he had received no complaints whatever of Gen. Otis's policy toward the Navy in the Philippines. So far as he was aware, Gen. Otis had never attempted to interfere with the transmission of official telegrams to the Navy Department, and it was incomprehensible to him that any one should have such an idea. Adml. Watson, in command of the naval forces, was free to report all his operations to the Navy Department independently of Gen. Otis, and it was not at all likely that the latter would attempt to censor official despatches to the Navy Department. Adml. Watson having the same authority as Gen. Otis to report his operations, and it not being the business of the General to do so, we do not see how he can be accused of minimizing them even if he omits all allusion to them.

Our experience with the newspaper correspondents who reported operations in Cuba shows how given such writers are to misrepresentation and exaggeration. Great injustice was done to the service by ignorant comments on matters they did not understand by the society reporters, novelists, and other gentlemen without military training or knowledge who were sent to Cuba to represent the newspaper and to fill their columns with stories designed for picturesque effect. A man without military knowledge who witnesses operations in the field is sure to give undue importance to the unessential and to belittle the important. That such men should not get on with a soldier having the experience of Gen. Otis was to be expected.

Gen. Sherman, who had as much experience with war correspondents as any man, says in his "Memoirs": "Newspaper correspondents with the Army, as a rule are mischievous. They are the world's gossips, pick up and retail the camp scandals and gradually drift to the headquarters of some General, who finds it easier to make a reputation at home than with his own corps or division. They are also tempted to prophesy events and state facts which, to an enemy, reveal a purpose in time to guard against it. Moreover, they are always bound to see facts colored by the partisan or political character of their own patrons, and thus bring Army officers into the political controversies of the day."

Every experienced officer knows this to be exactly true. No correspondent should be admitted within the lines of the Army who is not willing to submit to such restrictions as the military authorities may think necessary to impose upon him.

The bronze tablet unveiled July 15 at Tarrytown, N. Y., by the Sons of the Revolution and others bears the following inscription: "This tablet, erected by the Sons of the Revolution and citizens of this vicinity, on July 15, 1899, commemorates the action at Tarrytown, which occurred near this spot on July 15, 1781, and also the heroism of Col. Sheldon and Capt. Hurlbutt of the Second Regiment of Dragoons, Lieut. Miles of the artillery, and Lieut. Saylor, of the 4th Connecticut Regiment, who received the particular thanks of Gen. Washington in the public orders of the army for their 'gallant spirited exertions' on that occasion."

The cruiser Dixie is to be relieved from the transport service and be refitted for the work of carrying exhibits to the Paris Exposition.



## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.  
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.  
 Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 14.—Capt. H. S. Ross, retired, granted leave for six months, with permission to go abroad.  
 Lieut. W. W. Bush, from the Philadelphia and immediately to the Independence for temporary duty.  
 Lieut. C. H. Hayes, from the Abarenda, to home and wait orders.

Acting War Machinist G. L. Russell, from the Union Iron Works, Aug. 6, and to the Abarenda per steamer Aug. 9.  
 Paymaster's Clerk J. A. Roache, appointed for duty to assist to settle accounts at Navy Pay Office, New York.  
 Gunner H. B. Soule, from Navy Yard, New York, July 25, and to Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

JULY 15.—Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Collins, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.  
 Lieut. (J. M.) C. Bailey, promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.).  
 Asst. Paymaster J. Brooks, from Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, June 27, and to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Aug. 10.  
 Paymaster W. W. Barry, from Navy Yard, Mare Island, Aug. 10, to home and wait orders.  
 Carpenter J. H. Gill, appointed from Dec. 21, 1897.

JULY 17.—Paymaster W. W. Barry, retired Sept. 15, Section 1444, Revised Statutes.  
 Pay Dir. J. E. Tolfree, retired Aug. 29, Section 1444, Revised Statutes.  
 Chaplain W. G. Isaacs, from the Indiana and to Pensacola, Aug. 5.

Carpenter W. F. Stevenson, to the Franklin, July 25.  
 Naval Constr. J. Feaster, from the Navy Yard, Boston, Aug. 1, to home and wait orders.  
 Naval Constr. J. Feaster, retired Aug. 5, Section 1444.

Chief Boatwain C. E. Hawkins, from the Navy Yard, New York, Aug. 25, to home and wait orders.  
 Chief Boatwain C. E. Hawkins, retired Aug. 29, Section 1444, Revised Statutes.  
 Lieut. W. O. Hulme, from command of the Potomac and to Naval Hospital, Washington, for treatment.

Ensign G. W. Williams, to examination for promotion at Washington, July 18, and wait orders.  
 Paymaster's Clerk E. M. Kirk, appointment for duty at Navy Yard, Mare Island, revoked when accounts are settled.

JULY 18.—Acting War Machinist J. H. Morrison, from the Sylph and to duty with the Alabama.

Acting War Machinist W. A. Munroe, to the Independence.

Acting War Machinist A. Gay, from the Panther to the Richmond.

Acting War Machinist E. A. Mauck, to the Alliance.

JULY 20.—Lieut. L. B. Jones (J. G.), promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.).

Carpenter J. A. Barton, appointed Carpenter.

Gunner C. E. Jaffe, appointed Gunner.

Boatswain J. S. Croghan, appointed Boatswain.

Lieut. G. S. Galbraith (J. G.), appointed Lieutenant (J. G.).

Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Carter, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Boatswain A. Benson, appointed Boatswain.

Carpenter W. F. Stevenson, order of 17th for duty on the Franklin revoked. Sick leave extended one month.

Lieut. C. Webster (J. G.), promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.).

Paymaster's Clerk J. C. Palmer, appointed for duty in General Storekeeper's Department, Long Island.

Paymaster's Clerk C. Craig, appointed to assist in settlement of accounts of General Storekeeper's Department, Norfolk.

Paymaster's Clerk J. C. Palmer, order of 30th modified and appointment revoked, Aug. 1.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 13.—Col. F. L. Denny, ordered to League Island and Philadelphia, Pa., on public duty.

JULY 14.—Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, Asst. Adj. and Insp., ordered to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., on public duty.

JULY 15.—Col. George C. Reid, Adj. and Insp., granted leave of absence for 15 days from July 17, 1899.

JULY 17.—1st Lieut. E. E. West, William H. Clifford, Jr., Dickinson P. Hall and J. W. Lynch, ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

Capt. R. McM. Dutton, ordered to report as member of General Court Martial in session at Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

JULY 18.—1st Lieut. C. H. Lyman, John H. A. Day and Benjamin B. Woog, ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

1st Lieut. E. E. West, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to proceed to Pensacola, Fla., and report to Commandant, Navy Yard, for instruction at the Marine Barracks at that station.

2d Lieut. Harold C. Snyder, ordered to report to the Secretary of the Navy for duty at his office.

JULY 19.—1st Lieut. John H. A. Day and Benj. B. Woog, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to proceed to New York, and report to the Commandant, Navy Yard, for instruction at the Marine Barracks at that station.

1st Lieut. C. H. Lyman, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to proceed to Newport, R. I., and report to Commandant, U. S. Naval Training Station, for instruction at the Marine Barracks at that station.

Col. F. L. Denny, Q. M., ordered to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., on public duty.

JULY 20.—1st Lieut. John S. Bates, ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, July 20.

## NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

BROOKLYN, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell. Same as New York.

DETROIT, Comdr. James H. Dayton. At Navy Yard, New York.

INDIANA, Capt. Henry C. Taylor. Same as New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. En route to San Juan for a short stay. Address care Navy Department.

MARLETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Green. Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Same as New York.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. Same as New York.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. French E. Chadwick. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

TEXAS, Capt. Charles D. Sigbee. Same as New York.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William W. Kimball. At Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua, and mark mail "via New Orleans, La."

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Adml. Henry L. Howison, Commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. Arrived at Cape Town July 11. The following is her itinerary: Arrive at Cape Town July 23, leave Aug. 6; arrive St. Helena Aug. 12, leave Aug. 18; arrive Rio de Janeiro Aug. 27, leave Sept. 10; arrive Barbados Sept. 22, leave Sept. 27; arrive New York Oct. 5. Address care U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. At Islaforea. Address Montevideo, Uruguay, care U. S. Consul.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Chapman C. Todd. Arrived Montevideo July 16. Letters should be addressed to Montevideo, Uruguay, care the U. S. Consul. Comdr. Charles O. Allibone ordered to command.

## PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adml. Albert Kautz, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. Left Valparaiso July 4 for Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

BADGER, Comdr. James M. Miller. At Apia, Samoa. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. En route Honolulu.

IOWA, Capt. Silas W. Terry. At Bremerton, Wash.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived Talcahuano. En route to Pacific Station. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. Left Iquique July 19 for Mollendo, en route to Pacific Station. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. Edwin White. At Mare Island, Cal., undergoing repairs. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adml. John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edward D. Taussig. Left Hong Kong for Manila July 12. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Very. At Manila.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Sydney, Australia. To return to Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, Capt. George W. Pigman. Address Manila.

CONCORD, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Lingayen, China.

CULGOA, Comdr. James W. Carlin. At Manila.

GLACIER, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Manila July 15. Address Manila, P. I.

HELENA, Comdr. William T. Swinburne. At Manila.

Comdr. Edwin K. Moore ordered to command, via the Solace.

IRIS, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Manila.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro. At Hong Kong.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Manila.

MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Woonung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTEREY, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Manila.

Capt. John McGowan ordered to command.

OREGON, Capt. George F. Wilde. At Manila.

PETREL, Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. Clifford H. West. At Manila. Comdr. H. Knox ordered to command, via the Solace.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.

YONEMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. Arrived Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Manila.

## TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.

GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Capt. George M. Book. Left Port Angeles July 20 for Victoria, B. C. On cruise with apprentices, in accordance with following itinerary: Will arrive at Victoria, B. C., July 21, leave July 26; arrive Tacoma, Wash., July 27, leave Aug. 1; arrive Seattle Aug. 1, leave Aug. 8; arrive Port Townsend Aug. 8, leave Aug. 12; arrive Portland, Ore., Aug. 16, leave Aug. 26; arrive San Francisco Aug. 31. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. En route to Plymouth, England. On cruise with apprentices, in accordance with the following itinerary: Will arrive at Plymouth, England, July 30, leave August 9; arrive Southampton Aug. 10, leave Aug. 24; arrive Gibraltar Sept. 5, leave Sept. 9; arrive Tangier Sept. 9, leave Sept. 14; arrive Funchal Sept. 20, leave Sept. 25; arrive St. Thomas Oct. 24; leave Oct. 28; arrive San Juan Oct. 28, leave Nov. 2; arrive Havana Nov. 12, leave Nov. 15; arrive Key West Nov. 15, leave Nov. 25; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 5. Address Plymouth, England.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. Left Newport July 19 for New Bedford, Mass. On summer cruise with cadets. Following is her itinerary: Will arrive at Boston July 25, leave July 29; arrive Bath, Me., July 30, leave Aug. 3; arrive Provincetown Aug. 9, leave Aug. 10; arrive Vineyard Haven Aug. 11, leave Aug. 12; arrive Gardiners Bay Aug. 13, leave Aug. 21; arrive Hampton Roads Aug. 23, leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 27. Address New Bedford, Mass.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunter, Newport, R. I.

ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with apprentices, with the following itinerary: Leave Newport, R. I., July 12; arrive Plymouth, England, Aug. 13, leave Aug. 20; arrive Southampton Aug. 22, leave Sept. 9; arrive Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 17, leave Sept. 24; arrive Tangier, Morocco, Sept. 27, leave Oct. 1; arrive Algiers Oct. 5, leave Oct. 15; arrive Naples, Italy, Oct. 19, leave Nov. 6; arrive Leghorn, Italy, Nov. 9, leave Nov. 16; arrive Genoa, Italy, Nov. 17, leave Nov. 24; arrive France Nov. 25, leave Dec. 13; arrive Gibraltar Dec. 18, leave Dec. 22; arrive Madeira Dec. 27, leave Jan. 6, 1900; arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 30, 1900, leave Feb. 9; arrive Santa Cruz, W. I., Feb. 11, leave Feb. 16; arrive San Juan Feb. 17, leave Feb. 24; arrive Guantanamo Feb. 28, leave March 14; arrive Santiago March 14, leave March 19; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address mail matter as follows: Care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, England, until Dec. 20, from New York. From that date until March 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City. After March 10, direct to Hampton Roads, Va. Postage, 5 cents per half-ounce on letters to the Despatch Agent.

LANCASTER, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Boston, Mass. Address there. Will leave July 27 for cruise near Gardiners Bay.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Arrived Plymouth, England, July 8, for Madeira. On cruise with cadets. Will touch at Lisbon, Funchal and Plymouth, returning to Annapolis Aug. 28. Address Annapolis, Md.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. At New York. Address Greenport, L. I. On summer cruise with the following itinerary: Will arrive at New York July 17; leave New York July 22, arrive Gardiners Bay, L. I., July 24; leave Gardiners Bay, L. I., July 29, arrive Halifax, N. S., Aug. 7; leave Halifax, N. S., Aug. 12, arrive Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 15; leave Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 19, for various New England ports, arriving at Marblehead about Sept. 8.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. On a practice cruise. Was at Gibraltar on July 12. The following is the remainder of her itinerary: Leave Gibraltar July 17; arrive Tangiers July 17, leave July 20; arrive Madeira July 24, leave July 31; arrive Glen Cove, Sept. 16; arrive New York Oct. 1. Until July 15, all mail should be addressed care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

SARATOGA, Comdr. William J. Barnette. At Philadelphia. The itinerary for her summer cruise is as follows: Leave Philadelphia June 22, arrive Southampton July 17; leave Southampton July 31, arrive Havre Aug. 1; leave Havre Aug. 10, arrive Lisbon Aug. 24; leave Lisbon Aug. 30, arrive Gibraltar Sept. 4; leave Gibraltar Sept. 9, arrive Madeira Sept. 13; leave Madeira Sept. 20, arrive Philadel-

phia Oct. 25. The mail address until Sept. 1 will be care B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, England (foreign postage). After Sept. 1 address No. 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

## SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Charles J. Barclay. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Making a tour of the Navy Yards. En route from Portland to Boston July 20. Address care Navy Department.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. En route, July 18, to Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

TROQUOIS, Lieut. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Detroit, Mich., to drill Naval Militia. Address there.

NERO, Comdr. Chas. Belknap. Assigned to Pacific submarine telegraph survey for cable route between Honolulu and the Philippines. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PENACOOK, Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth. At Port Royal, S. C.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Wiley R. M. Field. En route to Newport, R. I. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. William W. Gilmer. At Port Royal. Address Port Royal, S. C.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Cruising with New Jersey Naval Militia. Will return to Tompkinsville July 27. Address Tompkinsville, N. Y. Will take New York Naval Militia on a cruise July 28 for a week.

SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. Left Mare Island, Cal., for Guam and Manila July 1. Address Manila, P. I., care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. John J. Knapp. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. Left Gibraltar, Cuba, for Key West July 15. Ordered to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

## UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

BOSTON, Capt. William H. Whiting. Arrived Yokohama. En route to San Francisco, Cal. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.

OLYMPIA, Capt. Benjamin F. Lamberton. En route to New York. Arrived Trieste July 20, and is due at New York about Oct. 1. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

PANTHER, Lieut. Comdr. Aaron Ward. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. Joseph G. Eaton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Portsmouth, N. H.

UNCAS, Lieut. Joseph L. Jayne. At League Island, Pa.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Naval Board appointed to appraise the value of the captured Spanish war vessel *Acina Mercedes* has reported that she is worth only about \$73,000. The appraisement was not made as a basis for the sale of the ship, but to enable the Navy Department to determine whether she is worthy of complete repairs. The result of the report will be that only a sum sufficient to preserve the vessel will be expended on her.

The Naval Board recently appointed to examine the submarine boat *Plunger* has decided to visit and inspect other submarine boats now at New York, for the purpose of learning what changes may be made in the motive power of this vessel in order to increase its value.

It has been decided by the Navy Department to refit the cruiser *Buffalo* for naval transport purposes at a cost of about \$70,000. This vessel has recently returned from Manila, where she carried men and stores for the fleet there. She has not proven a success as a cruiser, and it has therefore been deemed advisable to change her into a transport.

On the recommendation of Adml. McNair, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Secretary Long has appointed Samuel Jickling Secretary of the Academy at a salary of \$1,800 a year, to succeed R. M. Chase, resigned, who has held that office for a long number of years and is known to almost every officer of the Navy.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department July 18 for the sale of a number of vessels purchased for the war with Spain and since found unsuitable for naval purposes and condemned. First was the Governor Russell, a wooden ferryboat purchased at Boston, for which the City of Boston bid \$25,000. She cost the Government \$71,000. Next was the East Boston, of the same city, which had been converted to an auxiliary gunboat. The highest bidder in her case was a Portsmouth, Va., company, which is willing to pay \$38,000 for her. She was bought for \$57,000. The Vulcan, formerly the Chatham, was converted during the war into a floating machine shop. She was appraised at \$100,000, but cost the Government \$350,000. The Baltimore firm selling her now offers \$175,000. The Scipio, a collier used in the war and appraised at \$25,000, will probably be sold to the highest bidder at \$25,000. The Niagara, a Ward Line steamer appraised at \$60,000, will probably be sold for \$75,000, although she cost the Government \$200,000. The yacht *Enquirer*, appraised at \$30,000, was withdrawn from the sale and will be turned over to the War Department.

Naval Constr. W. H. Varney, U. S. N., visited the Navy Department during the week on business connected with the inquiry as to the present efficiency of the *Plunger*. Constr. Varney will go to New York as a member of the Board appointed to investigate and report upon the prospects of the submarine craft under construction by Holland, the patentee of the idea of submarine navigation. The Board will inspect other submarine boats to see what hints they can get for the *Plunger*.

Acting under the customary instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, the various Bureaus of the Department have begun the preparation of their data for incorporation with the annual report of the Secretary to the President. Much interesting and valuable information is likely to find its way into print in the forthcoming reports from the Government departments, and the material for the historian of the future will be ready made to hand.

No steps have as yet been taken by the Secretary of the Navy looking to the changes suggested by the recent experiments on the U. S. S. *New Orleans* as to her stability and seaworthiness. But it is believed that something will be done in the matter before the ship again goes to sea.

The builders of the *Kearsarge* hope to be in a position to send that ship to the New York Navy Yard the latter part of August for docking, after which she will



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be at once prepared for her trials; official and otherwise. Capt. Folger, who will command her, does not think she will be ready for commissioning before the 1st of December next. The Kearsarge is farther advanced than the other ships of her class under construction.

The U. S. S. Chicago, with Adml. Howison aboard, will sail from Cape Town about Aug. 1, going first to St. Helena, and thence to Rio. Adml. Howison has been instructed to be at Rio in time to reassemble his squadron about Sept. 5. Besides the Chicago there will be the Montgomery and the Wilmington.

The U. S. S. Yosemite, Capt. George E. Ide, arrived at Cavite July 18. She carried Capt. Richard P. Leary, first Governor of the Island of Guam, and the officers and men of the marine detachment to be stationed at San Luis d'Apra in that island, also officers and men for the Asiatic fleet and supplies to be landed at Cavite. From the latter place she will proceed to Guam.

It is estimated that the fire which occurred in the general storehouse at the Navy Yard, New York, July 16, destroyed some \$315,000 worth of clothing and other supplies stored in the building which was afire. There was no insurance. Most of the damage was done by water and smoke.

The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, which arrived at Portland, Me., July 15, received any amount of hospitality from the citizens. The bluejackets and marines made a shore parade, headed by five local companies of the Maine National Guard, the Signal Corps, the Portland Naval Militia and Portland High School Cadets. The parade was headed by carriages containing the officers of the fleet, Gov. Powers and staff, Mayor Robinson and others. A pretty feature of the parade was the floral bombardment of the naval division, which was participated in by fifty society young ladies, dressed in white. The formal review by the Governor and officers took place in front of the City Hall. The Governor and staff went aboard the Indiana and lunched with Capt. Taylor. On July 15 there was a boat race between the crews of the several war vessels over a course of two miles. The New York won first money \$25; the Indiana second money \$15, and the Texas third money, \$10. The time was 15 minutes and 10 seconds, which was remarkably good considering the lack of training the men have had. The course was about two miles long. The money was handed to the men on the spot and they took it with much satisfaction. There is a good deal of good natured rivalry between the crews of the different warships and all thoughts now are being centered on a match race that is to come off at Newport in about a month between a crew from the Indiana and a crew from the New York. The squadron sailed on July 16 for sea, and the next port was to be Newport, R. I.

The U. S. S. Yankton, Lieut. Comdr. Dyer, is to refit at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, and her officers and men will be given a little time to recuperate. In the fall she will continue her work of surveying along the coast of Cuba. The Yankton has been recently in Banes, a large bay to the eastward of Gibara, where the preliminary work for a chart of that place of growing importance has been completed. The address of the Yankton is "Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H."

CIRCULAR 96, NAVY DEPARTMENT, JULY 11, 1899. The following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, upon questions of pay arising under the navy personnel act (Public, No. 177) of March 3, 1899, is published for the information of the naval service.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary. (Decision Comptroller, June 27, 1899, Extract.) The question to be considered is whether the 15 per cent. reduction provided for in said section from the pay of officers while on shore service shall be applied for in said section from the pay of the grade as fixed by section 1261, and the increase for length of service to be computed from this basis, or whether the increase shall be added up to the prescribed limit allowed for Army officers of corresponding rank and the reduction of 15 per cent. made from the rate of pay so ascertained. It is my opinion, and I so decide, that in determining the rate of pay to which an officer of the Navy is entitled under the new law while on shore service the rate to which an officer of corresponding rank in the Army of like length of service is entitled should be ascertained and 15 per cent. thereof should be deducted. The rate of pay to which Captain Clark, who ranks with a colonel in the Army, is entitled for shore service should therefore be determined by ascertaining the rate of pay to which a colonel in the Army of like length of service would be entitled and by deducting 15 per cent. therefrom. A colonel in the Army of twenty years' service is entitled to the maximum pay of his grade, or to the sum of \$4,500 per annum. Deducting 15 per cent. from this amount leaves \$3,825, the annual rate of pay to which Captain Clark will be entitled under the new law while on shore duty. Applying the same principles to the case of Commander Prime, who has likewise seen twenty years' service, his annual pay under the new law would be \$4,000, the maximum pay of a lieutenant colonel of the Army, with whom he takes rank, less 15 per cent., or \$3,400.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE. JULY 14.—Capt. R. Glover, granted 30 days' leave. Capt. L. M. Stodder, granted five days' leave. JULY 15.—Chief Engr. J. A. Doyle, granted 30 days' leave. Chief Engr. J. A. Severns, granted 10 days' leave extension. JULY 17.—3d Lieut. S. A. W. Patterson, ordered to proceed to the Gresham immediately. JULY 19.—1st Asst. Engr. G. B. Maher, granted 15 days' leave. The revenue cutter Nunevak, Lieut. Cantwell, has arrived at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska. The Nunevak was constructed at San Francisco expressly for the Yukon River service.

### ADMIRAL DEWEY NEARING HOME.

The U. S. S. Olympia arrived at Trieste July 20, receiving a hearty reception. Adml. Dewey was said to be in good health. Eighty-five cases of fever were reported since leaving Manila, but all the patients, it is now said, have recovered. The men were to be granted shore leave. After leaving Trieste the Olympia will touch at Naples, Leghorn, Gibraltar and Maderia.

Outlines of the plans for the New York reception to Admiral Dewey were agreed upon this week. There will be a water parade the first day and a land parade the second day. The School Board wants a third day's parade, to give the children a chance to turn out. This idea is under consideration. The naval parade is to be in the afternoon up the Hudson to Grant's Tomb, where the ships will lay to till night, when they will proceed down the river, accompanied by a display of fireworks. If a "smoker" for the sailors is given, Madison Square Garden may be selected. A triumphal arch will be erected at Twenty-fourth street and Fifth avenue.

Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the Senate, and Chairman Moses of the local Dewey Reception Committee, have been in consultation with the Vice-President concerning the use of the east steps of the Capitol as a place for the presentation of a sword to Admiral Dewey upon his return to Washington. The plan is to have a platform erected and the sword will be handed to the Admiral by Secretary Long.

### FIELD OFFICERS OF THE TWELVE NEW REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

26th Infantry (Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.). Col. Edmund Rice, Major 3d U. S. Infantry. Lieut. Col. William P. Duvall, Captain 1st U. S. Artillery. Majors: Edw. D. Anderson, 1st Lieutenant 10th U. S. Cavalry. Frank A. Cook, late Lieutenant Colonel 1st Rhode Island Volunteers. Joseph T. Dickman, Captain 8th U. S. Cavalry.

27th Infantry (Camp Meade, Pa.). Col. James M. Bell, Major 1st U. S. Cavalry. Lieut. Col. Albert S. Cummins, Captain 4th U. S. Artillery. Majors: Geo. L. Byram, 1st Lieutenant 1st U. S. Cavalry. Edward B. Cassatt, 1st Lieutenant 4th U. S. Cavalry. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Captain A. Q. M. Volunteers.

28th Infantry (Camp Meade, Pa.). Col. William E. Birkhimer, Captain 3d U. S. Artillery. Lieut. Col. Robert W. Leonard, late Colonel 12th N. Y. Volunteers. Majors: Geo. H. Morgan, Captain 3d U. S. Cavalry. Elmore F. Taggart, Captain 6th U. S. Infantry. John B. Porter, late Colonel 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

29th Infantry (Fort McPherson, Ga.). Col. Edward E. Hardin, Captain 7th U. S. Infantry. Lieut. Col. Herbert H. Sargent, Captain 2d U. S. Cavalry. Majors: Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Captain 19th U. S. Infantry. Harry L. Hawthorne, 1st Lieutenant 6th U. S. Artillery. David B. Case, late Colonel 4th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

30th Infantry (Fort Sheridan, Ill.). Col. Cornelius Gardener, Captain 19th U. S. Infantry. Lieut. Col. James R. Campbell, late Colonel 9th Illinois Volunteers. Majors: Leonard A. Lovering, Captain 4th U. S. Infantry. Matthew F. Steele, Captain 6th U. S. Cavalry. Thomas L. Hartigan, Colonel 7th Illinois National Guard.

31st Infantry (Fort Thomas, Ky.). Col. James S. Pettit, Captain 1st U. S. Infantry. Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hayes, late Major 1st Ohio Cavalry. Majors: Hunter Liggett, Captain 5th U. S. Infantry. Lloyd M. Brett, Captain 2d U. S. Cavalry. John E. McMahon, 1st Lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery.

32d Infantry (Fort Leavenworth, Kan.). Col. Louis A. Craig, Captain 6th U. S. Cavalry. Lieut. Col. Lewis H. Strother, Captain 22d U. S. Infantry. Majors: Alex B. Dyer, Captain 6th U. S. Artillery. Robert E. L. Spence, 1st Lieutenant 16th U. S. Infantry. Charles Ellet Cabell, late Major 6th Virginia Volunteers.

33d Infantry (Fort Sam Houston, Tex.). Col. Luther R. Hare, Captain 7th U. S. Cavalry. Lieut. Col. John J. Brereton, Captain 24th U. S. Infantry. Majors: Marcus D. Cronin, Captain 25th U. S. Infantry. Peyton C. March, 1st Lieutenant 5th U. S. Artillery. Francis G. Ward, late Lieutenant Colonel 202d N. Y. Volunteers.

34th Infantry (Fort Logan, Col.). Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, Captain 6th U. S. Infantry. Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, 1st Lieutenant 6th U. S. Cavalry. Majors: Wm. A. Shunk, Captain 8th U. S. Cavalry. Julius A. Penn, Captain 7th U. S. Infantry. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., 1st Lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery.

35th Infantry (Vancouver Barracks, Wash.). Col. William A. Kobbé, Major 3d U. S. Artillery. Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer, Captain 10th U. S. Infantry. Majors: Robt. D. Walsh, Captain 9th U. S. Cavalry. Walter C. Short, 1st Lieutenant 10th U. S. Cavalry. Albert Laws, 1st Lieutenant 24th U. S. Infantry.

36th Infantry (Manila). Col. J. Franklin Bell, Captain 7th Cavalry. Lieut. Col. William B. Grove, 1st Colorado.

37th Infantry (Manila). Col. Robert B. Wallace, Lieutenant Colonel 1st Montana. Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Hamer, Lieutenant Colonel 1st Idaho.

### APPOINTMENTS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Appointments of cadets to the Military Academy at West Point were made during the past week as follows:

Byron E. Bowen (Alt.), Stuttgart (6th Dist.), Ark. Alexander G. Pendleton, Jr., Globe, Ariz. Albert P. Bruchman (Alt.), Tucson, Ariz. Lawrence L. Schofield, New Lexington (11th Dist.), Ohio. Marion O. Hawk (Alt.), McArthur (11th Dist.), Ohio. Harold C. Fisk, Shenectady (21st Dist.), N. Y. Leland Wadsworth, Jr. (Alt.), Amsterdam (21st Dist.), N. Y. James G. McElroy (Alt.), Irwin (8th Dist.), Ohio. William G. Candiff (Alt.), Somerset (11th Dist.), Ky. Charles A. Garick, Osborne (6th Dist.), Kan. Mathew A. Cross (Alt.), Ellis (6th Dist.), Kan.

The retirement of Col. Evan Miles, of the 1st Inf., to take effect July 20, was announced this week by the War Department. Col. Miles was appointed a Lieutenant in the Regular Army August 5, 1861, and assigned to the 12th Inf. In January, 1865, he was made a Captain, and in September of 1866 was transferred to the 21st Inf. In April, 1868, he was promoted to a majority in the 25th Inf. He was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 20th Inf. in April, 1892, and in 1895 was transferred to the 22d Inf. Two months later he was transferred to the 1st Inf., to the Colonelcy of which he was promoted May 4, 1897. He commanded a brigade in the operations against Santiago, and in October was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. R.—The 4th District of California will be vacant for the Military Academy in 1902 and the 5th District in 1903.

W. A. H.—The next vacancy in the list of Navy Chaplains will be on June 9, 1901.

G.—The senior Colonel of cavalry is over 62 years of age, so is the junior; the senior Colonel of artillery over 63, the junior over 58; of infantry over 59, the junior over 63.

W. R. C.—The relative rank of the recently appointed 2d Lieutenants has not yet been fixed.

E. C. A.—There is no preparatory school in Washington for candidates for commissions in the Army and Navy. There is one at Annapolis that has had success with candidates. Make application to Secretary of the Navy. You might apply to Gen. Heywood, commandant of the corps.

Dr. R. Fleming Jones, Contract Surg., is in service and now stationed at Manila, P. I.

G. A. L.—Write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for the information you desire which, being personal, is more likely to be furnished on your request than the request of those not concerned.

C. G. G.—Make application at once through your company commander for a commission in one of the new regiments. If you have the service and necessary qualifications you may succeed.

W. S. S.—The duties of an Ordnance Sergeant at a military post is to look after the ordnance and ordnance stores of all descriptions thereat, and see that they are in condition for use at all times. You seem to be entitled to extra pay for your service in the Spanish-American War.

SUBSCRIBER asks: "I have a skin disease, similar to eczema; also varicose slightly. Will either or both cause me to fail to pass the physical examination for 2d Lieutenant, U. S. A.?" Answer.—A slight varicose is not a cause for rejection. Skin eruptions which are at all extensive and manifestly chronic, are causes for rejection. A crop of pimples on the face, breast and back between the shoulders is very common and does not disqualify.

READER.—A man enlisting now in the Regular Army and sent to the Philippines has all the chances to work up to a commission at home. Service in the new regiments of Volunteers will count toward eligibility for a commission.

J. E. B.—There are frequently long delays in getting mail to vessels, and the letter in question is probably chasing up the party it is intended for, and it will either be delivered to him or returned to you in due time. The address of the sender should be always put on a letter. The addresses of vessels are published each week in the Army and Navy Journal.

H. J. S.—No more Paymasters will be appointed. None are to be appointed for the Volunteer regiments and no vacancies exist.

H. W.—According to the latest advices received, Ensign L. F. James, Asst. Engr., is on U. S. S. Manila, Hong Kong, China.

C. J. P. asks: (1) "Actual number of vacancies in the Pay Corps of the Navy at the present time; (2) dates upon which vacancies are created by retirements to be made during the next year in same corps; (3) subjects for examination; (4) has California received any appointment in above corps under increase provided by Personnel bill?" Answer.—(1) There are 11. (2) Aug. 23, 1899; Sept. 1, 1899; Sept. 15, 1899; Dec. 23, 1899. (3) Examination very general in character. (4) Can't say at present.

S. F. U.—There are two exploring expeditions now in Alaska, as follows: Copper River—Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., commanding; 1st Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, 8th Cav.; A. A. Surg. Neil C. T. Trew, 1 Post Q. M. Sergeant, 1 Commissary Sergeant, 1 private, 2d Inf.; 6 privates, 7th Inf.; 4 privates, 14th Inf. Cook's Inlet—Capt. E. F. Glenn, 25th Inf., commanding; Capt. Charles P. Elliott, U. S. A., retired; 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, 8th Cav.; A. A. Surg. Henry B. Carter; 1 Acting Hospital Steward, 2 privates, Hospital Corps; 1 Commissary Sergeant, 1 Sergeant, 8th Cav.; 1 Sergeant, 14th Inf.; 6 privates, 14th Inf.; 1 private, 7th Inf.

J. F. D.—During the late war I met a chum and brother officer, a Captain in the 201st U. S. Vol., and during the salutation a discussion arose between us as to the origin of the word "how" used as a drinking salutation, I claiming that the word originated in the U. S. Navy; my friend said the Army. We agreed to leave it to the New York "Sun," and their answer was, "We think it came more likely from the Army than from the Navy." Kindly let me know your valued opinion on this matter in the next issue of your journal and as to whether or not you consider the answer of the "Sun," "We think," sufficient to decide a bet. Answer.—The origin of this expression was explained some time ago in the Army and Navy Journal. It undoubtedly originates with the Army, and is a reminiscence of their drinking acquaintance with the Indians, who first used it.

### STATE TROOPS.

Great preparations are being made for the last reunion in this century by the survivors of the 47th New York Volunteers, to be held on Thursday, the 17th day of August, 1899, at Phillip's Pavilion, Rockaway Beach, Long Island, N. Y. The present officers of the association are: George Armstrong, president; Bernhard Weixbaum, vice-president; Charles W. Waage, secretary and treasurer; Dr. Clarence M. Baker, chaplain; Patrick Murphy, sergeant-at-arms.

One hundred and fifty-six members of the New Jersey Naval Militia embarked at Hoboken, July 20, on the U. S. S. Prairie for a week's cruise. Sixty of the men belong to the Battalion of the West, the others to the Battalion of the East. Comdrs. Cohen and Irving were in charge. The Prairie is under command of Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N.

The 1st Naval Battalion of New York, Comdr. Duncan, will start on its annual cruise on July 28, on the U. S. S. Prairie, for seven days, running as far as Bermuda. The instruction will include aiming drill, sub-caliber practice, target practice and general man-of-war routine. Members of the battalion who served in the Volunteer Navy during the war with Spain will be excused from making the cruise, but many of them will be report for duty, nevertheless, and what with these and new members, as well as men who did not volunteer, there will be a large attendance. In the boat races of the 2d Division, held July 16, the third crew won the ten-oared cutter race, and also the sailing race. A sailing race will be held in August, between the "Galley Rangers" and the 1st Division. The battalion will enter a rifle team at Creedmore to compete in the fall matches. The 4th Division has been ordered on board the New Hampshire for duty on July 28, 29 and 30. The division will also probably land for shore drill.

The prohibitive writ asked for by Major Smith, of the 71st New York in the civil courts to restrain the State Board of Examination from inquiry into his character and fitness for guard service, was denied this week by Justice Beekman, of New York City, who holds the Board has power to make the examination. Major Smith will appeal from the decision.

The following appointments in the Regular service were made on July 20: Lieutenant George McWilliamson, 8th Cav., to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, from July 21; Captain John McE. Hyde, promoted to Quartermaster, with rank of Major, from July 13; Major Charles A. H. McCaully, promoted to Deputy Quartermaster General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from July 13.



## FORT RILEY, KAN.

Fort Riley, Kan., July 14, 1899.

Maj. and Mrs. Powell, at Fort Riley, Kan., invited the officers and their families Thursday evening, July 13, to meet Chaplain and Mrs. Barry and Miss Barry. The reception was a farewell compliment to Chaplain Barry, who leaves in a few days for Cuba. When the garrison was full Fort Riley was noted for the brilliancy and gaiety of its parties, but for the past year and a half social functions have been few and far between. The reception was a reminder of the old days, and, while smaller in the number of guests, was never surpassed in genuine hospitality, elegance of appointment and jolly good time. Major, Mrs. and Miss Adele Powell, with Chaplain, Mrs. and Miss Barry, received the guests on the north porch. The spacious porches were handsomely decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns, flowers and vines. The 6th Cav. orchestra was stationed in the north parlor and played many fine selections during the evening. Miss Adele presided at the punch bowl. It contained a sparkling liquid, said by such connoisseurs as Capt. K. and Lieut. S. to be fit for the gods. Later in the evening the most delicious viands were served. It was a delightful occasion and thoroughly enjoyed by all. Maj. and Mrs. Powell are royal entertainers. The evening passed away only too quickly. It was after midnight before the guests departed, but not until the health of the Chaplain had been toasted and everybody wished him bon voyage.

## FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 13, 1899.

Mrs. Loughborough, daughter and two sons, wife and children of Capt. R. H. R. Loughborough, arrived at the post last week from Los Angeles, Cal., where they have been spending some time.

Maj. Samuel Woodward, 10th Cav., who has been spending several months of his sick leave here, expects to leave shortly.

The post baseball team of Co. A, 25th Inf., played against the town team July 10, afternoon, and won, the score being 8 to 0.

Mrs. Walter D. Howe, wife of Mr. W. D. Howe, of El Paso, Tex., has been seriously ill at the Hotel Dieu in El Paso, but is much improved now. Mr. Howe is a son of Capt. Walter Howe, 4th Art.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bush celebrated the seventh anniversary of their marriage Monday evening, July 10. The veranda of their quarters was artistically decorated with flags and rugs and lighted by Japanese lanterns. The Mandolin Club discoursed sweet music during the evening and after spending a most pleasant time the guests departed. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Loughborough, Misses Nannie and Clara Baird, Miss Mrs. Loughborough, Mrs. Ward, Misses Myrtle and Evalyn Logan, Maj. Woodward, Chaplain Kelly, Dr. Baird and Mr. Logan.

Mrs. E. E. Neff, of El Paso, Tex., sister of Maj. Edmond G. Fechet, U. S. A., retired, has been seriously ill at Hotel Dieu, but her friends are glad to hear that she is slowly improving.

## PRESIDIO OF CALIFORNIA.

Presidio, California, July 12, 1899.

Capt. A. A. Cabaniss, who arrived July 8 with Co. K, 24th Inf., left July 10 for Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Mrs. A. A. Augur, wife of Capt. Augur, and daughters left July 12 for the East. Mrs. Augur will spend a few days with her brother at Omaha, and then go to Cincinnati, where she will make her future home.

Col. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman gave a farewell reception July 11 in honor of the 24th Inf. officers. Those present were Gen. Shafter, his son-in-law and daughter, and the officers and ladies of the regiment. During the evening music was furnished by H. Co.'s orchestra.

Lieut. Col. M. P. Maus, who has for some time been absent on detached duty, has returned and assumed his duties.

Lieut. Albert Laws, who arrived a short time ago from Fort Douglas, Utah, leaves July 13 for Vancouver Barracks. His friends congratulate him on his promotion, and wish him much success.

Capt. Crane, who has for some time been on duty in Cuba with the 9th Immunes, has returned to the regiment and assumed command of Co. F, 24th Inf.

Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard on July 9 entertained at luncheon in honor of Doctor Senn, of Chicago. The dining room was artistically decorated in hospital colors. Those who enjoyed the affair were Dr. Senn, Dr. Menzel, Dr. Allen, Dr. Smithard, Col. Forwood, Dr. Shaw, Dr. Kennedy and Maj. Hall.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lou Carr Holcomb and Lieut. John O'Shea, of the 4th Cav.

Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, of the 4th Cav., who has recently been retired, left July 7 for New York, which he will make his future home.

Chaplain Swift, accompanied by his wife and son, arrived in the garrison July 7 from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Gen. Shafter, accompanied by Geo. S. S. Geer, of Oregon, and his staff, visited the garrison July 12 and were entertained by Col. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman. During their stay they were tendered a concert by the regimental band.

A very enjoyable hop was given by the Presidio Club on July 12. The music was furnished by the 24th Inf. Band, which played perhaps for the last time at The Presidio.

The Quartermaster's department is busy preparing the camps for the returning Volunteers. The tents are all constructed with wooden floors and stoves, and frame kitchens which any housekeeper might envy have been built. The recruits are still arriving in large numbers, and before long it is thought that they will number 4,000 men.

## KEY WEST BARRACKS, FLA.

Key West, Fla., July 12, 1899.

For some time past we have had intensely hot weather. The thermometer has run up into the nineties. Fortunately these spells of intense heat are not of long duration, and the relief comes much sooner sometimes than we expect, but none too soon for comfort. There is a charm and a novelty about the water in midsummer which is irresistible, and there is generally a breeze.

The duties go on the same as usual. All drills are finished by noon. We mount about thirteen privates and two sergeants and two corporals. Every day the duty is very good, which gives every private about ten nights in bed.

Two posts are at this place and two at Fort Taylor. The latter post is a little over a mile from here, and the guard is sent in the ambulance every morning. Quite a large number of laborers are now employed on Fort Tay-

lor fortifications. It will be one of the finest pieces of work of its kind in the States.

Friendly contests in games of baseball, racing, etc., were part of the day's events on July 4. The grand cake walk at the pavilion was captured by members of Battery B. The monument erected to the memory of the battleship Maine was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

## HAZING AT WEST POINT.

From the New York "Times."

In trying to establish a new order regarding hazing at the Military Academy, Col. Hein, the commandant, has "run up against" one of the treasured traditions of the cadets. It has been the commandant's wish since he took charge at West Point that all forms of hazing should cease. Rigid rules were put into force against the practice years ago. These rules, while checking the habit, did not entirely stamp it out. Last year sentinels were placed in every street to watch for hazing. The "plebes" had to go through the old routine in spite of every precaution.

This camp is on a bluff overlooking the Hudson River north of the academy. As soon as the new recruits entered camp their troubles began. The yearlings, as usual, started in to have some fun. The tactical officers were watchful, however, and soon detected the hazers. Arrests, confinements and other forms of punishment made the offenders martyrs in the eyes of their comrades. It was soon told around that the tactical officers were trying to protect the "plebes" and persecute the upper classes. Cadet officers who had been consulted by the tactical officers sympathized with their comrades. While on duty a cadet officer would report every act of hazing that came to his notice. He felt himself bound in honor to do this. When the commandant asked those cadet officers to report breaches of discipline which they might see while off duty they refused.

Then a paper was prepared by the tactical officers and submitted to the four Captains for their signatures. The paper was nothing more than a pledge to report every act of hazing that came to their notice, whether by hearing or seeing. The Captains indignantly refused to sign the pledge, and were immediately deprived of their chevrons and all were reduced to the ranks. Last night the tactical officers were compelled to act as cadet Captains, and marched the companies out to dress parade. All the girls on the visitors' benches laughed at the substitute cadets. The officers frowned, looked uncomfortable, but made no comments. Whether Col. Hein will get four men in the corps to sign the pledge remains to be seen. Four sets of gold chevrons and the same number of swords and sashes await the first class men who will volunteer. There is much excitement among the hotel guests and residents of the post, and nobody can guess what the outcome of the affair will be. The names of the Captains as given on the cadet roster are Adams, Grant, Rhett and Baer.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 11, 1899.

This historic old post slumbers in the dreamy sunshine of the Pacific coast. The grass is green on the parade, roses bloom in profusion around the officers' quarters, here and there tall firs and spruces lift their heads to heaven, the blue Columbia flows peacefully by, and beyond Mount Hood crowns the scene with its cap of eternal snow. But the troops, whose presence once gave life to these beautiful surroundings, are many miles away, and the thoughts of the wives and sweethearts left behind are over the ocean.

Maj. Markley is commanding the post, with Lieut. Sweeney, a recent appointment to the 14th, as Adjutant and factotum. Capt. Murphy is awaiting retirement here, after gallant service in the Philippines. Chaplain Groves is recuperating from sickness incurred in Cuba. There are also two acting assistant surgeons on duty at the post. The enlisted force consists of part of a company of the 24th Inf.

The department staff consists of Capt. McCain, 14th Inf., A. A. G., etc.; Maj. Jacobs, Chief Q. M.; Maj. Ebert, Chief Surgeon, and Maj. Allison, Chief Commissary.

Maj. Hess, 3d Cav., who has been commanding the post temporarily, is about to return to Fort Canby.

Gen. Bacon, retired, is living in Vancouver, very near the post.

Only the future can tell what will become of this and many other of our Army posts, for which it is difficult now to secure even a guard. The question can only be settled after the Army has secured the permanent increase which seems absolutely necessary, and the War Department decides how the troops shall rotate between home and foreign service.

The Sunday quiet of the post will soon be interrupted by the arrival of the 2d Oregon Volunteers, which is due here any day for muster out, and later by the 35th, U. S. Vols., which will be organized here for service in the Philippines.

## THE SANTIAGO CLUB.

Havana, Cuba, July 18, 1899.

Members of the Fifth Army Corps who participated in the battle of Santiago met at the United States Club in this city on Sunday evening, July 9. Among those attending were Gen. William Ludlow, Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Gen. Humphrey, Col. Theo. A. Baldwin, 7th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, 1. G.; Maj. W. C. Gorgas, M. D.; Maj. John F. Stretch, 8th Inf.; Maj. Lyman W. V. Kennan, 6th Inf., A. A. G. Vols.; Maj. Geo. S. Grimes, 2d Art.; Capt. Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf.; Capt. Chase W. Kennedy, 8th Inf.; Capt. Sargent; Maj. Edw. S. Godfrey, Capt. Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav.; Capt. Thos. B. Dugan, 7th Cav.; Capt. Bellairs, Lieut. Geo. W. Kirkman, 8th Inf.; Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, 8th Inf.; Lieut. Joseph F. Janda, 8th Inf.; Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, 2d Art.; Lieut. Ernest Hinds, 2d Art., and Capt. Lucien Young, U. S. N. Capt. Bellairs was made secretary, and it was voted that, with the exception of the secretary and chaplain, membership should be restricted to the officers of the Army, or Volunteer Army, who participated in the Santiago campaign in a combative capacity. Gen. Chaffee, Capt. Young and Capt. Bellairs were appointed a committee to make arrangements and assessments for dinner, which was given July 17, the anniversary of the surrender of the Spanish army.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., July 18, 1899.

Almost before the disquieting news as to the outbreak of scarlet fever among the Corps of Cadets had reached their distant friends, the scare had abated here. It is most reassuring to learn that since last Wednesday there have been no new cases. This announcement was made in last week's letter, but a printer's error made it read two new cases.\* Dr. Charles F. Mason, who has served two terms of duty at the post and is thoroughly conversant with everything pertaining to West Point, volunteered his services in the emergency which arose, owing to the illness of Dr. Bannister, the post surgeon. For several days Dr. Mason performed the duties of post surgeon. Dr. Duval had charge of the cases of scarlet fever, which was pronounced scarlatina. Upon the arrival of Dr. D. C. Howard, Dr. Mason was relieved in order to assume his new duties at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., where the 26th Inf., of which regiment he has been appointed Surgeon, is now being recruited. Dr. Mason has been spending his sick leave since his return from Porto Rico with his family at Cranston. He left on Friday for Plattsburg Barracks, where he will be joined by his family this week.

Lieut. Charles Braden has returned from a visit of several weeks with his mother at Saginaw, Mich.

Col. Davis and family are at Cottage City, Mass.

Prof. Edgerton and family are at Bar Harbor, Me.

Prof. Michie and family will leave for Cohasset, Mass., later in the month.

Rev. Herbert Shipman returned from Monmouth Beach to conduct the chapel services on Sunday.

Gen. J. W. Clous made a brief visit to the Point last week.

Maj. H. M. Adams, Engineers, has been at the post recently as the guest of Capt. Gretholt.

The Annapolis is expected to return for her interrupted visit to West Point by Aug. 20, when it is hoped that the programme of entertainment heretofore announced may be carried out.

Parades and concerts were resumed last week on Thursday.

Instruction in dancing will be resumed on Monday morning, Cadet hops on Wednesday evening.

\*The error was an excusable one, as the word "no" was so obscurely written as to be easily mistaken for "two," as it was printed.—Editor.

## A SWORD FOR LIEUTENANT BRUMBY.

The "Atlanta Constitution" of July 11, 1899, says:

"The design of the sword which will be presented to Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, Dewey's flag Lieutenant on board the Olympia, has been accepted, and Henry A. Allen & Co., of New York, will turn over the sword to the presentation committee in about two months. The sword will be one of the handsomest ever made in this country and the artist, B. W. Buckley, has evolved a beautiful and original design. The hilt will be of solid gold. On the head will be an American eagle, surrounded by the words 'Manila, May 1, 1898.' On the guard, in blue enamel, will appear the coat of arms of Georgia. The blade will be made of the finest Damascus steel, and on it, etched in gold, will be the following inscription: Presented by the citizens of Georgia to Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, U. S. N., in recognition of his distinguished services to his country at Manila bay, May 1, 1898."

The scabbard will be made of solid coin silver, oxidized black, so as to represent leather. Upon the scabbard will be etched the monogram of Lieut. Brumby, and an exact reproduction of his raising the stars and stripes over Manila. Next appears the monogram, "U. S. N." Below this is a sketch showing Lieut. Brumby on the bridge of the Olympia with the signal flags and the ensign of the United States. At the foot of the sword are beautiful symbolic designs.

Accompanying the sword will be a dress belt with a gold sword knot, composed of gold and silk webbing. The sword and belt will be contained in a mahogany case lined with velvet.

Henry V. Allen & Co., to whom the contract was awarded, are among the oldest sword makers in America. They furnished many of the swords presented by the Government to the Mexican war heroes.

In response to the resolutions sent to Lieut. Brumby by the general assembly of Georgia thanking him in the name of the people of Georgia for the distinguished services he rendered his country, the following was received by Hon. Charles S. Northern yesterday:

"Flagship Olympia, Hong Kong, June 6, 1899.—Chas. S. Northern, Esq., Secretary of the Georgia Senate. Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter transmitting a set of resolutions adopted by the general assembly of Georgia.

"I am profoundly sensible of the high honor which my native State has conferred upon me by these resolutions, and am much touched by this evidence of appreciation of the small part played by me in the action of May 1, 1898, and the subsequent operations around Manila under the great Admiral.

"I beg that you will thank the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Georgia for their action, and assure them that it will always be a source of pride to me and an incentive to greater efforts.

"Asking you to accept for yourself my thanks, I remain very sincerely,

T. M. BRUMBY.

## HE PUT CRAPE ON THE FLAG.

David Eaden, who draped the American flag at half-mast on July 4th, is thinking about it now in the bullpen at Wardner, Idaho. Mr. Eaden is an Englishman, and as an expression of his indignation due to martial law he got an American flag, tied it neatly with crape and then nailed it at half-mast from one of the Gem flagpoles. Lieut. John C. Raymond, 6th Cav., who is in charge of the Cavalry detachment up Canyon Creek, saw the mourning emblem, and first carefully removed the crape. As the flag was nailed at half-mast he could not raise it by the missing halyards, and he did not wish to haul it down. Consequently he merely cut off the pole above the emblem and left Old Glory fluttering proudly on the breeze at the head of the staff. Then the deputies up the gulch went after Mr. Eaden, and he was soon captured and transferred to the bullpen.



# LIFE BUOY DESIGNED BY REAR ADMIRAL HICHBORN.

The Franklin life buoy, a unique invention of Rear Admiral Highborn, is now in use, not only on all vessels of the United States Navy, but also to a great extent on the vessels of all considerable naval powers. Like all other useful inventions, it is simple in principle, being a hollow air-tight, metallic ring, provided with two automatic torches which make it possible to locate the buoy at night. The torch staffs are so pivoted to the ring that they will lie in the same plane and stow neatly against the side of the ship as shown in the smaller illustration when the buoy is not in use; but when it is dropped, they assume, by virtue of the weight of their lower ends, a vertical position in the water, thus raising the signals above the surface. Each torch staff is fitted with a chamber at the lower end containing calcium phosphide, a chemical which ignites by contact with the water. When the buoy is dropped, the seals of these chambers are broken automatically, and admission of water permitted, and the gases of combustion ascend and produce a large flare at the top, the combustion being so regulated that there is no danger of over-heating. The flotation of the buoy is sufficient to sustain three men, the central space accommodating one in a sitting position, supported by a chain which crosses the opening, as shown in the second illustration. Generally two of these buoys are hung near the stern, where they can be most easily dropped entirely clear. The most striking test of their efficiency in our service occurred on the ill-fated Maine, about a year before she was blown up in Havana harbor. On the morning of Feb. 6, 1897, in latitude 34° north and longitude 75° 42' west, a position a little south of Cape Hatteras, the Maine was breasting a terrific storm, such as would have tried the seaworthiness of the staunchest ship. In executing an order, Gunner's Mate Chas. Hassel and Seaman Kogel were washed overboard. The two buoys were immediately dropped, and Hassel was seen to reach one of them, but Kogel seems to have been stunned, for he made no apparent effort to save himself. Seeing this, Landsman Wm. J. Creelman jumped overboard, and made a futile attempt to rescue him, and after falling succeeded in reaching the same buoy to which Hassel already clung. In the meanwhile, the port lifeboat manned by a volunteer crew under command of Cadet Walter Gherardi was lowered, but it was soon found that in the terrific sea, it was quite impossible to reach the imperiled men with the boat, and the crew were hauled aboard by life lines, the boat being abandoned. By this time the two men on the buoy had been lost sight of, but their bearings had been kept, and when the ship steamed in their direction, the torches were soon sighted through the blinding mist of rain, and by the most skillful handling the two men were safely hauled over the bow and landed on deck, so little injured by their adventure that both returned to duty the next day, one of them, Hassel, only to perish in the terrible catastrophe of the following year. Creelman is now a gunner's mate on the Iowa.—Scientific American.

## THE ENLISTED MAN.

In his "American Notes" Mr. Kipling had some rather severe criticisms to pass upon the popular American attitude toward the Army. Undoubtedly the feeling of the nation at large warmed toward its defenders during the Spanish war, and it will be long, we hope, before the people of this Republic forget the dashing valor of the black regiments at El Caney or the uncomplaining heroism of the Regulars at Montauk; yet the Atkinsonians have so labored to belittle the Army and its work that there is some danger that our new recruits may be regarded by the careless with something of the old feeling—that they serve their country merely for the "sixteen dollars and found"—to which Kipling referred.

But if the stuff out of which the Regular Army was made which formed the nucleus of our military force in the late conflict was so abundantly able to stand the test of war—a force largely recruited when routine garrison duty seemed much more likely to be the soldier's career than any active service—there is still more reason to expect the best of the men who don the uniform with the certain prospect of hard campaigning in Philippine swamps and jungles. These men go to their duty in a war of which the novelty has worn off, without the manifestations of the crowd's applause that attended the departure of the Volunteers, and they are not impelled by extravagant hope of military glory—that falls seldom enough to the lot of the enlisted man; and yet the new Philippine force is being raised at the rate of three hundred a day—men with good red blood in their veins, well developed muscles heaving under healthy skins; some pining for adventure, some, doubtless, taking their two or three years' service in the hope that "something may turn up" at the end of it; at any rate, they will be part of the bulwark of civilization against barbarism which we have erected in the Philippines. The history of the enlisted men in our Army argues well for their future performances, and "The Tribune" bespeaks for them all the hearty respect of the Nation.—New York Tribune.

## THE BOERS AS FIGHTERS.

It is usual, I know, for military men to sneer at the generalship, or want of it, which, as they allege, was responsible for the Majuba disaster—these critics are wise after the event. It is forgotten that the Boers met other officers than Gen. Colley at Bronkhorst Spruit in a number of fights about Pretoria, Potchestroom, and other villages, and that in no case were our men and military leaders able to stand up to the enemy. At Durban, in Natal, in 1848, we got the worst of it, as we did at Doornkop, where English officers of the ordinary type commanded. The only military success which English officers can claim in a good many encounters with the Boers is the Battle of Boomplaats, fought in 1848 between artillery and flint-lock guns. It is, therefore, nonsense to take refuge behind the lack of generalship of our leaders. If such factors as courage and leadership do not come into the controversy, except to a very limited extent, in what direction must we look for the explanation of our defeats?

At Laing's Neck the action began by our guns dropping a few shells into the Boer lines, and, as admitted by the Boers themselves, the small loss they suffered from this fire—Gen. Joubert was nearly hit by a splinter of a shell—induced them to think seriously of abandoning the position. They were about to leave when the attack by a small number of Mounted Infantry and by a few companies of Col. Deane's regiment was made. Only one of our men reached the Boer lines, the others being stopped a short distance away; and, as they were unsupported, these were driven back down the hill. Result: 190 killed and wounded on the British side, against twenty-four Boers killed and wounded. At Ingogo, fought a few days afterwards, a force of about 300 men

and two guns were stopped on a small plateau, and, after an action lasting all day, our men, with the two guns, were withdrawn during the night, leaving dead and wounded on the ground. The Boers also left the field at night. At this fight the Boers crept up to within sixty yards of our guns. They lost seventeen killed and wounded, while our loss was 142 killed and wounded.

A force of about 600 infantry set out for the summit of Majuba Hill on the night of Feb. 26, 1881. There were about 550 combatants. After leaving some companies on the road about 400 men reached the summit, and were disposed in various positions about the rim of the mountain. The first shots were fired about 6 o'clock, and the combat went on uninterruptedly for hours. In the final stages the main body of the Boers crept to within forty yards, and for a considerable time fusilladed our troops at this distance. Many of the men fell in the subsequent flight; but when the fighting was over, at 1 o'clock, our casualties were 280 killed and wounded, while the Boers lost one killed and four wounded. At Bronkhorst we lost 120 men killed and wounded within ten minutes, the Boers losing one. In the Jameson raid our losses were about 100 killed and wounded, the Boers having five killed and wounded in the actual fighting.

It is usually maintained that these Transvaal fights were fought at a disadvantage, and that our men were in each case vastly outnumbered. If we accept the Boer accounts, our forces were not outnumbered. At Majuba they say they had about 400 men. But even assuming that there were as many as 1,000 Boers, the result is still extremely unsatisfactory.—African Review.

## THE RUSSIAN GENERAL STAFF.

This circular was issued by the chief of the staff in Russia about last February. The circular says: "The attention of the Minister of War has been drawn to the fact that a large number of officers of the general staff content themselves with commanding a company or a squadron, and that they pass the rest of their career on the staff or in offices without gaining further knowledge of, and without renewing their acquaintance with, regimental work. Such a situation appears to be altogether abnormal to the Minister of War. He directs that officers of the general staff shall, with rare exceptions, prepare themselves to exercise the military duties of superior officers; these duties demand from those who aspire to exercise their administrative faculties, a thorough knowledge of practical duties and of regimental interior economy. As a consequence the systematic alternation of regimental with staff service is the proper foundation of a good preparation for superior command. These considerations have decided the Minister of War to issue a regulation that no officer can aspire to the command of a division unless he has first commanded a regiment and a brigade."

## WHAT THE CZAR THINKS OF US.

Miss Kussner, a young American artist, has painted a miniature of the Grand Duchess Vladimir, a likeness of the Czarina and one of the Czar. The Czar gave Miss Kussner eight or nine sittings of several hours each, and talked most freely with her. He is a great admirer of America and Americans, whom, he told Miss Kussner, he admired for their intelligence and independence. "You do not bother about what other nations think," he said.

Everything affecting Russia or the Czar's family appearing in the prominent American newspapers finds its way to the Czar's desk and is read by him. His familiarity with American affairs and Americans of note is remarkable.

The Czar spoke warmly of Adm. Dewey, discussing his career with great interest and saying: "His victory at Manila was a splendid achievement."

The Czar is not so enthusiastic concerning American land operations in the Philippines. He seemed to think we had our hands full there.

## GENERAL GALLIFET'S "SILVER PLATE."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your article in your issue of July 1, apropos of Gen. Gallifet seems to call for some protest. You state there that "silver plate was cunningly contrived to serve as an artificial abdomen." The idea intended to be conveyed here, and the one which will be gathered by the average reader, is that part of the abdominal wall was replaced by a silver plate. It is easy to trace the kinship between the present and that other famous and dearly cherished lie about a silver plate being inserted into the skull. Of course a band is occasionally applied to give support over a scar in the abdominal wall, but that is another story.

A SURGEON.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1899.

We give place to this communication, though we see nothing incongruous in the phraseology of the article describing the wound of Gen. Gallifet. Any medical man should understand at once what it meant, as did several medical men to whom it was shown, without comment. We recall the case of Dr. Beaumont, of the Regular Army, who early in the century discovered the function of the gastric juice by observing the action of the stomach during digestion through the opening made in the abdominal walls over the stomach. This was covered by a plate of silver. Of a Sergeant still in U. S. Army who had a jaw made of aluminum to replace jawbone shot away, and who has been able to carry on all the functions of the natural jaw. In the case of Gen. Gallifet there was so much of the abdominal wall torn away that it was impossible to make the torn edges meet, so the silver plate was placed over them. The phraseology of the article as published expresses exactly what was the case, and one would have to be hypercritical to reach any other conclusion. Ignorance of surgical history can only account for the letter. The wearing of a silver plate is a real incident in the cases of Gen. Gallifet and Dr. Beaumont's patient, as is the aluminum jaw.

## AMERICAN ORDNANCE FOR RUSSIA.

It was recently announced in "The New York Commercial" that the Russian Government had decided to expend a large amount of money, amounting to many millions of dollars, in the purchase of artillery from American manufacturers of ordnance. If this should prove to be correct, it would only be in keeping with the line of policy pursued by Russia of late years, and particularly during the past twelve months, in accordance with which she has placed a large part of her orders

for naval and military material abroad, and a considerable portion of it with American builders and manufacturers. Messrs. Cramp & Sons have now upon the stocks a first-class battleship and cruiser for the Russian navy, and although it is true that their ordnance is to be supplied from abroad, we have felt satisfied that it was only a matter of time when we should begin to supply guns as well as ships to foreign nations. Indeed, in the matter of small ordnance, our reputation was made more than half a century ago, and the uniformly good quality of the heavy artillery now turned out by our Army and Navy shows that our skill is not confined to the smaller class of weapons.—Scientific American.

## FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH.

Fort Walla Walla, July 6.

A detachment of forty soldiers of Troop E, 6th Cav., arrived here at noon to-day from Fort Riley, Kan., Capt. Cheever and 2d Lieut. Hintzelman being in command. They brought with them seventy-six horses and four cars of supplies and baggage. The remaining members of the troop are stationed at Wardner at present, but probably will be transferred to this place soon.

## ORDER OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

At the last meeting of the council of the Commandery of Massachusetts it was voted that officers from other New England States eligible for membership in the order should be admitted to this commandery, since—as was the case with the Loyal Legion—the comparatively small number of officers commissioned from such States probably will prevent the organization of local commanderies. The secretary of this commandery (Col. James A. Frye, P. O. Box, 1612, Boston) will give any information desired by officers interested in the matter. The following officers became members by election at the June meeting: Lieut. (J. G.) James P. Parker, late U. S. Inf.; Maj. Geo. F. Quimby, 1st Massachusetts Heavy U. S. N.; 2d Lieut. Sumner Paine, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Capt. Robert Wainwright, 201st New York Infantry; Capt. William J. Williams, 6th Massachusetts Infantry; 1st Lieut. William S. Tolman, 5th Massachusetts Infantry; Maj. William S. Bryant, Brigade Surgeon, 7th Corps; 1st Lieut. Homer B. Grant, 5th Massachusetts Infantry; Capt. Allerton S. Cushman, Commissary Subsistence, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Francis S. Parker, 5th Massachusetts Infantry, late A. D. C., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 7th Corps; P. A. Surg. Gardner W. Allen, late U. S. N.; Lieut. (J. G.) Charles H. Parker, late U. S. N.; Lieut. Henry W. Grinnell, late U. S. N.; 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Harrison, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; 2d Lieut. William S. Simpson, late 10th U. S. Inf.; Major George F. Quimby, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Maj. Walter E. Morrison, 5th Massachusetts Infantry; Maj. Howard S. Dearing, Surgeon, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Capt. Willis W. Stover, 5th Massachusetts Infantry; Capt. Paul F. Babbidge, 1st New Hampshire Infantry; Capt. Samuel F. Dutton, Commissary Subsistence, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Horace B. Parker, Adjutant, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Ensign Ewing W. Hamlen, late U. S. N.; Capt. Augustus P. Gardner, Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Corps.

## WANTED TO GO WITH HER HUSBAND.

When the 10th United States Infantry passed through Pittsburg Monday evening, July 17, a woman was put off the train. She was a stowaway. Her husband, from Martinsburg, W. Va., had enlisted in Co. K, and at Camp Meade she dressed in one of her husband's uniforms, and passed the conductor of the first division of the road. The conductor on the second division counted one too many in the car, and ordered the company commander to stand his men up in line, when she was detected. She had a slouch hat drawn down over her eyes.

She was put off the train at Pittsburg after bidding her husband an affectionate adieu, and was weeping when the train pulled out. She left for her home in Martinsburg in her soldier's togs. She refused to give her name, and the commanding officer would not tell her husband's name.—New York Times.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion in an obituary notice of the late Lieut. Pierce Currier Foster, 3d U. S. Inf., who died at Manila, say he sailed for his distant station early in March, and arrived in Manila about April 10, 1899, full of life and health, and pride in the profession upon which he was entering. Active and intelligent, he gave great promise of future usefulness as an Army officer, but alas! it was not permitted him to long serve his country, and his bright young life was cut short within six weeks after he reached his post of duty and joined his regiment. We mourn when we chronicle the death of a comrade of our war, but we feel that he served his country well when young, and that his allotted time for "muster out" has come. How much sadder is it for us to record the death of one of "our boys" who has just donned the blue and drawn his sword for the honor and glory of his country.

In an obituary notice of the late Capt. George William Coffin, U. S. Navy, who died recently at Yokohama, Japan, the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion say: "Capt. Coffin was an excellent officer, and an enthusiastic sailor. It was a great sorrow to him that he was obliged to relinquish active service at the early age of fifty-two years, and he deeply regretted his inability to command a fighting ship during the Spanish war. He was a most courteous and genial gentleman, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him."

Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, in a general order to the Corps of Engineers, announcing the death of Gen. Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers, retired, after a brief review of Gen. Wright's brilliant military services, closes as follows: "The Corps of Engineers sincerely mourns the loss of this peerless, accomplished, knightly soldier. For nobility of character, for gentleness of disposition, for all the grand attributes of the beau-ideal soldier, Gen. Wright stood pre-eminent. Of commanding presence, brave and strong to act, equally at home on the field of battle or in the council chamber, the memory of our hero will ever be held in reverence by his fellow-countrymen, and his character for loyalty and devotion to the nation will be a shining example for the guidance of the young soldiers of the republic. As a tribute to his memory, the officers of the Corps of Engineers will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

It will be remembered that in a dispatch to Gen. Grant at Spottsylvania, Halleck said: "I think you will concur with me that Meade and Sherman should be made Major Generals of the Army and Hancock and Wright should be made Brigadier Generals of the Army in their places. Of the four I think Wright has the most solid intellect, but, as he has won less distinction than the others, he should be put at the foot of the list."



Grant said in his reply dated near Spottsylvania, May 20, 1864:

"Gen. Wright is one of the most meritorious officers in the service, and with opportunity will demonstrate his fitness for any position; but at present I doubt whether Sheridan has not most entitled himself to the other vacant Brigadier Generalcy."

Maj. Joshua L. Fowler, 10th U. S. Cav., who had been ill for some time past, died July 1 of gastritis on board the steamship Ella while en route from Cuba to New York. The body was held in New York to await the arrival of Mrs. Fowler. The deceased officer had an excellent record of service. He was born Feb. 20, 1846; appointed from New York to West Point in 1864; was graduated in 1868, and promoted to the 2d Cav., with which he served for over thirty years. He was promoted Major July 1, 1898. The service has lost another valuable officer in the death of Maj. Fowler.

Lieut. Col. Gilbert Cole Smith, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., died suddenly at his residence in St. Louis July 13. He had been complaining of stomach trouble, but nothing serious was anticipated. Only his housekeeper was with him, Mrs. Smith being on a visit to a married daughter in Arizona. The deceased officer served during the Civil War as an enlisted man and officer of California Volunteers; was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers in 1864, and mustered out November 3, 1866, having in the meantime been appointed 2d Lieutenant, 9th U. S. Inf. He was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Regular establishment in 1868. During the Spanish-American War he served as Colonel and Quartermaster. The remains of the late Mrs. George Haines, nee Law, and widow of Colonel C. A. May, U. S. A., are being conveyed from Bremen to New York on the Koenigin Luise. Mrs. Haines died suddenly at Basel July 5 last on her way from Paris to Candenabla.

Gen. Thomas Franklin McCoy, who died at Lewistown, Pa., July 20, aged 80, served during the Mexican War as 1st Lieutenant, 11th U. S. Infantry, and was brevetted Captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. During the Civil War he served as Colonel of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was brevetted Brigadier General for gallantry. His son is Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who was wounded at El Caney.

#### TREASURY DECISIONS.

In a decision rendered by the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury this week it is held as follows: "It is clear that if an officer or enlisted man has availed himself of the furlough granted under General Orders 130, 139 and 170 of 1899 the fact that he was sick during the period covered by the furlough would not entitle him to the extra pay given to officers and enlisted men in lieu of the furlough, and I am of the opinion that the heirs of an officer or enlisted man who has availed himself of the furlough granted under said orders and has died while on such furlough or while awaiting muster out at the expiration of such furlough, are not entitled to extra pay under the act of March 3, 1899. The decision is rendered in the case of the claim for payment and allowances presented by H. C. Marshall, father of H. C. Marshall, Jr., late 2d Lieutenant 1st Mississippi Vols.

Pay Inspector Joseph Foster asks if Past Assistant Engineer C. F. Offley is entitled to pay at \$2,400 per annum after July 1, 1899. Under the provisions of Section 13 of the personnel act it is provided that his "present pay" shall not be reduced, such "present pay" being the result of other sections of the same act, and not of law existing prior to approval of said act. The Comptroller states that officers of the line and of the Medical and Pay Corps are only entitled to the same pay and allowances as Army officers of corresponding rank after June 30, 1899. Therefore he holds that Mr. Offley is entitled only to the pay and allowances of an officer of corresponding rank in the Army, but his pay cannot be reduced below what he was receiving as an Engineer officer when transferred to the line March 3, 1899.

#### DEATH OF THE CZAR'S HEIR.

The death of the Grand Duke George, brother of the Czar of Russia, was announced this week. He was born in 1871 and became Lieutenant of the first class, Chief of the mounted artillery of the guard, Attaman of the Cossacks of the Aral, of the 93d Regiment of Artillery, Irkutsk, Lieutenant of the Regular Austrian Landwehr, No. 11, and later Lieutenant of the Regular Russian Uhlan, No. 1. The grand duke was an English scholar and an earnest student. He translated Capt. Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power Upon History." His brother, the Grand Duke Michael, was born in 1878.

The imperial manifesto on the death is as follows: Our beloved brother and heir to the throne, the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch, died at Abbas Tuman, June 28 (old style). The illness which attacked him might, it was hoped, yield to treatment and the influence of the Southern climate, but God willed otherwise. In submitting without a murmur to the decree of Providence we call all our faithful subjects to share our deep sorrow with us, and to offer fervent prayers for the repose of the soul of our departed brother. Henceforward, and so long as it may not please God to bless us with a son, the right of succession to the throne devolves, according to the precise definition of the law of succession, upon our beloved brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.

President McKinley sent this despatch to the Czar: Washington, July 11. To His Imperial Majesty Nicholas II., Czar of Russia, St. Petersburg:

"I tender to Your Majesty, in my own name and in behalf of the American people, sincere condolences by reason of the affliction that has befallen Your Majesty and the Russian nation in the death of your brother, His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke George."

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

#### RELATIVE RANK OF THE NEW COLONELS.

Appointments to the new Volunteer Army have been nearly completed. The Colonels for all of the regiments have been selected, including James Lockett, Captain 4th Cav., selected this week as Colonel 11th Cavalry, authorized for this organization. The commissions of all the officers for the Volunteer regiments are dated July 5, but the question of their rank is determined by their length of service at that date, including Regular Army service and service in the Volunteer Army in the war with Spain. The following is the rank of the Colonels commanding the Volunteer regiments, as shown by their service in the Army: 1. Rice, 26th Inf.; 2. Kobbé, 35th Inf.; 3. Bell, Jas. M., 27th Inf.; 4. Birkhimer, 28th Inf.; 5. Gardener, 30th Inf.; 6. Craig, L. A., 32d Inf.; 7. Hardin, Edw. E., 29th Inf.; 8. Hare, 33d Inf.; 9. Pettit, 31st Inf.; 10. Bell, J. Franklin, 37th Inf.; 11. Kennon, 34th Inf.; 12. Wallace, 36th Inf.

The War Department is now preparing a list showing the rank of all officers, but this will not be completed for some time.

#### SLANDERS REFUTED.

The excellent correspondent of the New York "Evening Post" sends from Manila a complete refutation of the slanders upon the officers and men of the Army under General Otis, which have been so industriously circulated in the columns of that paper. There has been no lie so mean, no slander so obviously untrue that the "Post" did not hunt it and give it the currency of its columns. It now says: "If we placed too much faith in the veracity and importance of some of the letters at the time of their publication, and thereby did injustice to the humanity and character of our soldiers, we regret it sincerely, for we should much prefer to believe that an occasional American soldier is a liar than to believe that the American Army is composed of barbarians."

It is not true that the "Post" prefers to think well of our soldiers, for its course toward them plainly shows the contrary. The character of the men we have in command in the Philippines should have warned in advance of the falsity of the charges against them it has so diligently circulated. It has shown an ignorance of Army character and Army methods which is wholly inexcusable in a paper making such high claims to special intelligence.

We add some extracts from that letter in the "Post" which is dated Manila, June 5, and signed, H. L. Wells: "Most, if not all, of the writers of boastful or blood-thirsty letters, are men who never see the firing line, special duty men, or the class that struggle in battle. The men who do the real work are not boastful, nor do they murder prisoners in cold blood. I have lived with the soldiers of the 8th Army Corps for a year, I have shared their beds and their food, I know their moods and sentiments, and I know that the genuine soldiers, who do the fighting, have not killed prisoners or wounded men after their capture. As for orders on the subject, they have been most rigid against any ill treatment of prisoners or non-combatants or the destruction of any property."

I know a special duty man who has never sniffed the smoke of battle, who wrote a letter home in which he said: "We take no prisoners, but kill them as fast as we come to them," and this letter was published and is as good evidence as the letter of the Kansas man who said he killed four prisoners in order to join in a charge. I have heard of no instance, and do not believe there has been one, of the deliberate killing of a Filipino once taken prisoner. That we do not kill the wounded is shown by the fact that as many as 500 Filipino wounded have been, or are now being, cared for in our hospitals here, being given as good surgical attention as our own men. I have seen soldiers stop while advancing across the line from which the insurgents have just been driven and bind up the wounds of Filipino soldiers with their first-aid packages, and give them a drink from their canteens, just as carefully as they had but recently done for their comrades who fell in the same contest. The largest number captured at any one time was 374, sent in by the Washington Regiment from Pasig at the time Wheaton's flying column swept through that region. These men had no arms when captured, and claimed to be "amigos," but their identity as soldiers was fully established by the fact that they promptly fell into line when ordered to do so, the non-commissioned officers in the rear. They were sent to Manila and were subsequently released, under the conciliatory policy pursued here by General Otis, in obedience to instructions from Washington, but contrary to the judgment of a majority of the officers who are at the front doing the real work of the campaign. They believe that the more severe the war is made the more quickly it will be brought to an end. Comparatively few even of the wounded or dead of the enemy have fallen into our hands, owing to their custom of carrying them from the field as soon as hit, their work in this respect being even better than our own, because their army is better organized for that purpose.

There is no doubt that early in the war some Filipinos who had previously been wounded were again shot or bayoneted by our men in the heat of the strife as they rushed over the enemy's trenches, but I have yet to learn of a single instance where a prisoner once taken, either wounded or not, was subsequently killed, except in one instance at Malabon. After the sad experience of the first fight, a wave of sentiment swept through the Army that no more wounded Filipinos were to be left on the ground to shoot our men in the back or cut them with knives, and I frequently heard some private tell another that verbal orders had been quietly issued to that effect, certainly not an unusual exaggeration of camp rumor; but it was never more than this, and the sentiment practically died out before fighting was resumed, for Otis sat down in idleness and waited six weeks for reinforcements before he made another move against the enemy.

As to the expressions "potted them like rabbits," "shot them like quail," etc., contained in various letters, they are literally true. I have even used such expressions myself in trying to describe how our men fired into fleeing Filipinos, not non-combatants, but men with arms in their hands. That is about the only time we get a good chance to do execution among them. The usual proceeding is for our lines to deploy about 2,000 yards from the enemy and advance under fire, stopping at intervals, where cover can be found, to pour in volleys. In this advance but little damage is done to the enemy, because they keep down pretty close behind their trenches. But when they break cover to run to other trenches farther in the rear, or even to abandon the fight entirely for the day, then our men get a chance at them. They jump to their feet and fire at the fleeing natives as fast as they can. If near enough each man picks out one of the enemy and takes as deliberate aim at him as he would if he were a bounding deer in the mountains or a leaping jack-rabbit on the plains.

Surely this is legitimate warfare. During the Civil War the blue shot the fleeing gray, and the gray shot the fleeing blue, and they were brothers. It is military to demoralize the enemy as much as possible and keep him on the run, and prevent a rally when he once begins to retreat. The effect has been excellent. The Filipino veteran now begins to squirm and think of a place of safety by the time our line gets within 500 yards of him, when formerly he used to remain and shoot at us until we were much closer. He fears our marksmanship at close range.

Our men do not look upon them as soldiers, because they do not conduct themselves as such. They are bushwhackers. The majority of them have no uniform, but dress in the universal white of the Filipino citizen. Except when actually with his gun in his hand, he is an "amigo," a non-combatant, a peaceable citizen, who knows nothing of the whereabouts of the "insurrectos." Even the regulars of Aguinaldo's army, the men with the blue bedtick uniforms, carry a suit of white clothing in a roll on their backs, prepared at a moment's notice to hide their guns and transform themselves into harmless "amigos." These peaceable citizens in white shoot from ambush at our scouting parties, cut off and kill, or attempt so to do, all who indiscreetly venture be-

yond our lines, carry messages and food to the enemy's camp, and aid in many other ways. Even the regular scouting parties of the enemy go out unarmed and dressed in white, so that if they fall in with our men, they can pass themselves off as "amigos." Thus, slyness and treachery are their characteristics, and they do not conduct themselves as uniformed soldiers, and our men cannot be made to consider them as such.

While the charges of barbarity in this respect against the 8th Army Corps are untrue, the charges of looting and destruction of property are not. In this work the Volunteers have taken the lead, though the Regulars are not so far behind as their longer and better education in the principles laid down in "Troops in Campaign" should make them.

The Volunteers have been here the longest, they have done the most fighting, they have suffered the most from the treachery of the natives, they best understand the "amigo" proposition, and are, therefore, the most severe upon the natives and the least regardful of their rights of person and property. However, the Regulars gradually drift toward the same mental condition, their progress being regulated somewhat by the amount of actual campaigning they experience.

The orders against looting and burning are very strict, and burning has been almost stopped and looting much diminished. It must not be imagined that the word "loot" covers much that is of value.

The burning of houses that had been the hiding places of sharpshooters was a military necessity. Of course, the custom once established, many houses were burned needlessly, so that between the burning of towns by the natives as they evacuated them, and the continuance of the work of destruction by our own troops as they advanced, some sections of the country are desolate enough.

The Filipino soldiers do not live in tents, but occupy the houses of towns and villages. When a town has been burned it ceases to be a nest of insurgents. This has led to the destruction of a number of villages in the vicinity of towns occupied by our army. Our garrisons were constantly annoyed by night attacks and bushwhacking until they raided these villages, drove out the enemy, and sent the houses up in smoke. After that there was comparative peace in those neighborhoods.

There is now the most rigid prohibition of the burning of houses, and but few columns of smoke mark the progress of our columns. The Volunteers and most of the Regulars who have been in actual campaigns believe that towns infested by insurgents should be burned and all supplies of food destroyed, as the speediest means of ending the war, and it can safely be said that disgust with the present policy of making war as easy as possible upon an enemy that appreciates only hard knocks is one of the reasons why the Volunteers will not re-enlist, and are all eager to go home and wash their hands of the whole affair. Only vacant houses have been searched. Whenever the occupants have remained instead of fleeing they have been unmolested in either person or property. Actually there has been but little property taken. More has been damaged or destroyed than carried away. The average soldier who picks up a fine piece of crockery to look at throws it down again, instead of placing it down gently; sticks his heel through the panels of sideboards, and carves the legs of pianos with his bolo. At the same time the average officer possesses himself of the best horse and caromato he can find, and the average general blossoms out with a fine span and elegant carriage, for which he is unable to present a bill of sale.

And this reminds me of a significant remark made by an officer who had accumulated a few such trophies as a Mauser, kniv, bolo, sword, etc. A civilian who was looking at his collection asked him if he was not afraid of a court-martial. He replied no, because there was no officer competent to order a court-martial, from the Governor-General down, who would be willing to trade collections with him. But that was long ago, and now the orders are so strict that the poor soldier who seeks curios or even endeavors to add chicken to his bill of fare, does so with the guard house and military prison at Bilibid staring him in the face.

#### DETECTING SMOKELESS POWDER FLASHES.

It is believed that before the fall campaign opens in the Philippines the Army will have in use a device that will enable them to detect the flash from smokeless powder. Professor Fessenden's invention is not the only one now being considered by the Department. A discovery applying the same principle has been called to the attention of the Secretary of War and orders have been issued for a test by officers of the Bureau of Ordnance. Professor Fessenden's violet screen is made of glass; the new shield is to be of a secret transparent substance which is more durable and will not break. The application of the violet coloring to a pliable transparent shield for use in detecting smokeless powder flashes and vapor was first made by a young Washington man. It is asserted that this shield will give the same observation result as a screen made of glass. The advantages claimed for the former is that there is no danger to the wearer's eyes from broken glass. The material is not affected by heat or water, can be washed the same as glass, is easier to carry and costs considerably less. The inventor has conducted several laboratory experiments with his shield and the results have been sufficiently satisfactory to warrant his calling the attention of the Secretary of War to the matter.

Secretary Alger referred the matter to Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with instructions to appoint a Board of Officers to conduct a test at Fort Myer to determine the value of the new shield. Gen. Buffington has appointed the following Board of Ordnance Officers: Capt. James C. Ayres, Capt. Andrew L. Russell and Capt. Charles B. Wheeler. The tests will be conducted at Fort Myer, Va., where squads of soldiers will fire several rounds of smokeless powder ammunition while the members of the Board view the firing from distances of from 300 to 2,000 yards. In this way the Board will be able to determine just how effective the violet screen will be to soldiers in battle and at what distance the flash and vapor can be seen with the screen when invisible to the naked eye. Meanwhile the experiments with the violet colored glass have led the Department to refer the matter to Gen. A. W. Greely, with the recommendation that 100 of the violet colored goggles be purchased for experiment. These are now in course of manufacture and when completed will be sent to different Army posts where they will be tested at the target ranges. Should the tests with the other screen prove successful, however, it is quite probable that an order for the manufacture of several thousand will be given by the War Department and that they will be sent to the troops now in the Philippines.

The War Department has prepared from official sources a statement about the customs transactions at Havana for the month of May, 1899. From this statement it appears that the sugar crop for that month was 45,700 tons, and with this as a basis it is estimated that the total crop to July 1 will be 297,703 tons. During May 132 steam vessels and 34 sailing vessels entered Havana